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The Bombay Chronicle

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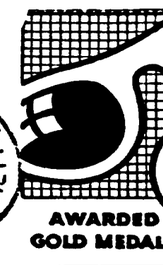
VOL. XXX VII NO. 211 BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1949 PRICE 2 ANNAS



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Nehru Resents Foreign Intervention

KASHMIR ISSUE MISUNDERSTOOD

Truman-Attlee Plea Evades The Point

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 4.

ADDRESSING a mammoth meeting attended by over a lakh of people at the Alfred Park today, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, declared that he was somewhat "surprised" at the interference of President Truman and the British Prime Minister Mr. Clement Attlee in the Kashmir affair.

Pandit Nehru thought that the basic and root cause of the trouble in Kashmir was not being properly understood.

Pandit Nehru said that the delivery of letters to him from President Truman and Mr. Attlee marked a new chapter in the history of the Kashmir dispute. "It is not advisable for me to say much on this delicate subject, but these letters have surprised me", he said.

The Prime Minister declared that the basic question which had to be decided by the United Nations was whether Pakistan was or was not the aggressor in Kashmir, when it suddenly attacked the state which had acceded to India. Our duty was rlear, said Pandit Nehru, and it was to face the attack, which was an unwarranted aggression against international law.

FACE THE ISSUE

"If what we say is in accordance with facts, the whole world ought to appreciate that our stand is justified. If we are in the wrong, we should be plainly told so."

Pandit Nehru compared the way in which the issue is at present being handled to the procedure in a court which would not deal with the issues raised in the case, but sidetrack the matter. "This is like instigating the wrong-doers who would think that their action is a good way to success", Pandit Nehru warned.

VITAL PROBLEM

"P. T. I." adds:

"The attack on Kashmir is a most vital problem for us and it raises many important issues," added the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister said that Pakistan had violated the terms of the cease-fire agreement. A Conference of high officers of the two Dominions was recently held at Karachi on the question of drawing up the boundary lines. Such Conferences, said Padit Nehru, helped to solve only a fringe of the vital problem involved, and were not a solution of the fundamental issue.

On the question of truce, India and Pakistan had not been able to come to an agreement.

Pandit Nehru referred to the United Nations Kashmir Commission's attempt to solve the problem and the opening of what he described as a new chapter in the history of Kashmir dispute with the delivery to him of the letters of President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee.

"It is not advisable for me to say much on this delicate subject, but these letters have surprised me", he said.

A CHALLENGE

The Prime Minister added that the stand taken by Kashmir was challenge to the two-nation theory propounded by Mr. Jinnah and the Muslem League. Pakistan's theory was that Kashmir had a preponderance of Muslims and they wished to be included in Pakistan. It meant that wherever they were in a majority, they should be included in Pakistan territory. This argument of Pakistan, Pandit Nehru said, seemed to influence the United Nations who thought that 80 per cent. of the Muslims in Kashmir possibly wished to join that country.

Pandit Nehru said that the people of Kashmir, who did not wish to join Pakistan, had challenged the very foundation of Pakistan which claimed to be an Islamic theocratic state. At the same time, Kashmir supported the ideas of Mahatma Gandhi on which India had based her future.

A SECULAR STATE

The Prime Minister said that India was a secular state which provided equal rights of citizenship to people of all communities and faith. "Our country has many provinces and we wish each one of them to progress and prosper while maintaining the unity of the country but in pursuit of unity and stength, we should not stifle other peoples aspirations. It is not fair to ask the people of Bengal not to speak Bengali. Hindi, of course, is more popular, but it does not mean that we should abolish other languages, like Bengali, Marathi, Gujerati, but every language should have liberty to advance. We have to make every step after great consideration and not follow the policy of Pakistan".

Pandit Nehru said: "There is a lot of talk about culture. I also see signs of narrow-mindedness. We have, of course, to protect our old culture, but at the same time we cannot afford to lag behind other countries of the world, who are making progress in all directions".

Referring to the economic condition of the country, the Prime Minister said: "Our food problem is the most important issue before us and the economic problems will be automatically solved with proper handling." The Government, Pandit Nehru said, had a bitter experience of decontrol of essential commodities like food and cloth when traders and businessmen inflated the prices and earned huge profits. It was the present policy of the Government to maintain controls until they were satisfied that prices would not rise.

(INCOMPLETE)

"I can tell you", Pandit Nehru added, "that we are trying to bring down the level of prices of essential commodities. As a matter of fact, the rising prices have already been arrested. I am not prepared to re-

(Continued on page 7)

SATURATION POINT

(From Our Correspondent)

Pandit Nehru said that the lot of the agriculturists now was much better than what it was before. The conditions of the industrial worker had also improved. These, according to him, were matters for rejoicing.

But he admitted that the condition of the lower middle class had deteriorated very much and needed improvement.

Taxation had almost reached its saturation point with fourteen to fifteen annas in the rupee being taken away by the Government. Any increase in taxation according to him was not practicable as it might lead to diminishing returns.

A FANTASTIC SUGGESTION

India Has No Designs On Tibet

NEW DELHI, Sept. 4, (UPI): Official circles in Delhi view with considerable surprise the statement broadcast over the Peiping Radio that India is a party to an alleged Anglo-America plot for the annexation of Tibet. This allegation can only be described as fantastic.

The statement also refers to the evacuation of the Chinese form Lhasa and the withdrawal of the Chinese Mission. The only part which the Government of India had in this was that they were requested by the Tibetan Government to give passage to the Chinese evacuees through India. Even this request was received after the withdrawal of the Chinese Mission in Lhasa had become a fait accompli.

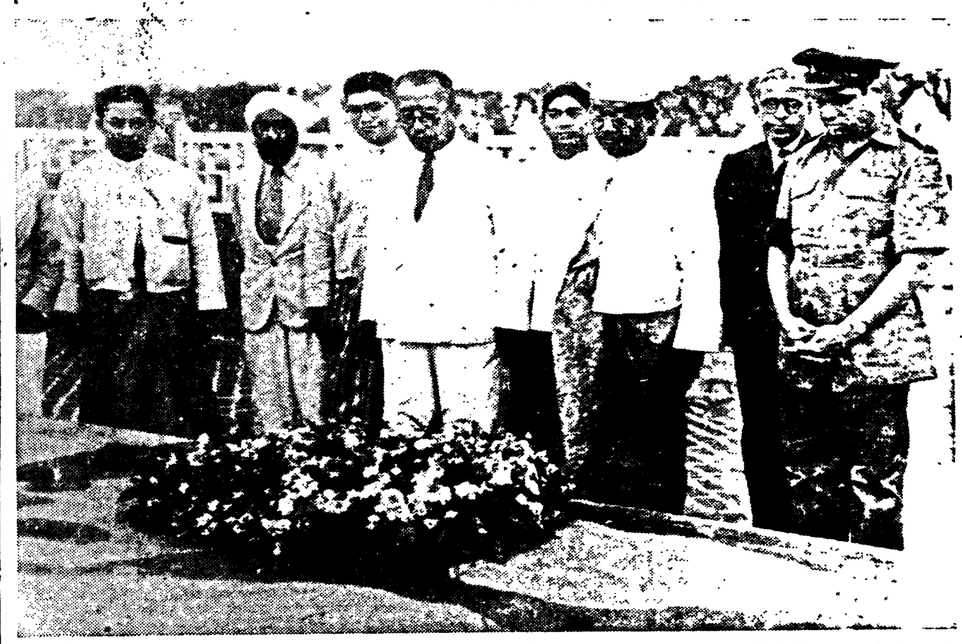
The statement that the Prime Minister would visit Lhasa on a good will mission is completely untrue. It is true that Mr. Daval, the political officer in Sikkim, will shortly visit Lhasa, but this is according to established practice as all his predecessors have done so in the normal course of their duties.

UNDUE PUBLICITY FOR POLIO!

NEW DELHI, Sept. 4 (PTI)—The General Secretary of the Indian Medical Association, Lt.-Col. Amir Chand, today discredited reports that poliomyelitis was spreading in any part of India in epidemic form.

He said:: "Poliomyelitis is not a new disease. There is no justification for the scare that has been caused in the country by undue publicity."

A WREATH TO THE MAHATMA



The Hon'ble U. E. Maung, Foreign Minister of Burma accompanied by H.E. Sir Maung Gyi, Burmese Ambassador in India, officers of the Burmese Embassy and representatives of the External Affairs Ministry, visited Rajghat on September 1, to lay a wreath at the "samadhi" of Mahatma Gandhi. Photo shows the Hon'ble U. E. Maung with H.E. Sir Maung Gyi and others standing in prayer after placing the wreath on the "samadhi" with a view to paying homage to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi—P.I.B.

The R.S.S. Way!

LUCKNOW, Sept. 4, (UPI): Forty R. S. S. volunteers were arrested at Fyzabad railway station for travelling without tickets on their way back from Lucknow when they had come to attend the rally addressed by Mr. M. S. Golwalkar.

Railway authorities here think that R. S. S. volunteers in thousands travelled without tickets from roadside stations to Lucknow but they could not be checked because of the organised manner in which they rushed out of the platform gate here.

Twelve Swept Away

GANGES FLOODS

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 4, (PTI): Twelve persons are believed to have been swept away in the Ganges on Friday evening when a boat carrying 35 persons from Daraganj to Jhusi capsized near Sangam, according to reports received here today.

So far, there has been no trace of the missing persons. Ten of the survivors have reached the neighbouring villages of Mahim and Jhusi. A rescue party was today searching for the missing passengers.

EIGHT U. P. REDS RELEASED

AGRA, Sept. 4, (UPI): Eight out of 25 Communist detenus of this district have been released from the Central Prison, Agra.

It is learnt that the period of detention of ten other detenus confined in different jails has been extended by the Provincial Government for six months more under Section 4 (A) of the U. P. Mintenance of Public Order Act.

The cases of the remaining seven detenus are stated to be still under consideration of the U. P. Government.

11 Reds Arrested: Swords And Acid Bottles Seized

MADRAS, Sept. 4, (UPI): A report from Rajahmundry says that the police raided a Communist camp in a forest nearby and arrested 11 Communists on the night of Sept. 1.

The police are also reported to have seized some swords, lathis and other weapons, some acid bottles and Communist literature in the course of the raid.

Pak To Have Tariff Board

KARACHI, Sept. 4, (UPI): The Government of Pakistan is likely to appoint a Tariff Board in the near future to advise the Government of Tariff questions and to consider the steps which may be taken for affording adequate protection to the local industrial products as against foreign imports of the same material. It is learnt. The products which may come for consideration for protection are likely to be surgical and sports goods, light engineering materials, chemicals and home made textiles.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN CHINA KILLS 1,000

Chungking In Flames

HONGKONG, Sept. 4 (PTI-Reuter).

ABOUT 1,000 people were killed and 100,000 made homeless in Chungking, Chiang's war-time national capital as a result of a disastrous fire which broke out on Friday and continued throughout yesterday morning, according to the Chinese official "Central News Agency."

The Agency said the fire destroyed or damaged 10,000 buildings in a triangular area between the Yangtse and Chialing Rivers. Fanned by a dry wind, flames swept through the slum area and then engulfed the entire business and banking district.

Frightened men, women, and children were trapped on the river banks as an impenetrable wall of fire moved towards them.

Some escaped by boats that ventured near, some were forced by heat into the river and were drowned in swift currents.

Hundreds died in the searing heat or were trampled to death in mad scrambles for safety.

The agency said scores of fire fighters were among the killed.

Estimates of the value of property destroyed, including many banks and warehouses, were not available here.

10,000 REDS READY

CANTON: About 10,000 Communist regular and guerilla troops were tonight concentrating at Juchen near the Kwangtung-Hunan border for an attack on the Hankow-Canton Railway, according to Chinese reports reaching here.

Another Communist attack was developing on Chenko on the Kwangtung-Hunan border.

In Southern Fukien, the Communists had reached Makong, 20 miles north of Amoy.

A decision to strengthen the defences of Northern Kwangtung was reached at a military conference held at Acting President Li-Tsung-Jen's residence yesterday.

FRESH TROOPS

Fresh troops were reported to have arrived from Taiwan and Ahinan Islands.

According to a Government Air Force "communique", nationalist aircraft today killed more than 300 Communist troops and sank at least 60 wooden craft when they bombed and strafed Communist concentrations in the Foochow area.

Chiang's General Deserts

HONGKONG, Sept 4 (PTI-Reuter)—General Lu Hon, Governor of Yunnan Province, in the extreme south of China, revolted today against the Chinese Nationalist Government, according to Chinese reports reaching Hongkong tonight.

These reports said General Lu concentrated eight of the best equipped "pacification" regiments in Kunming, the provincial capital, and took over control of the city.

The fate of the Nationalist 26th Army, which was stationed at Kunming was not known tonight.

DECENTRALISATION OF POWER

Purpose Of Panchayats

TRICHY, Sept. 4 (P.T.I.): Mr. M. Bhaktavatsaam, Minister for Public Works, Madras, said here today that a Federal type of constitution was more suited to a vast country like India with her innumerable villages scattered far and wide than a unitary type.

Inaugurating the first Tamil Nad Provincial Panchayat Conference, the Minister said that realising that too much of centralisation was not in the best interests of the country the Indian Constituent Assembly was now "framing" a Federal type of constitution reserving certain powers to the Centre and relegating the rest to the Provinces. The Provinces in turn were now giving some powers to the villages which were the real backbone of the country.

With this object in view the Madras Government had prepared a Panchayat Bill under which each village or groups of villages would have a Panchayat which would fulfil the needs of the people residing there. Before putting the bill on the Statute Book Government, he added, were anxious to know the considered views of the people so that a bill acceptable to them could be framed.

RUMANIA REJECTS ALLIED NOTES

Refuses Arbitration

BUCHAREST, Sept. 4 (PTI-Reuter)—Rumania (like Hungary and Bulgaria) today rejected the British and American notes, sent to the beginning of last month, calling for the setting up of tripartite commissions to consider peace treaty disputes.

Britain and the United States had charged the three countries with violating the human rights provisions for their peace treaties. Rumania in her reply refused arbitration, repeating the arguments already put-forward by the Hungarian and Bulgarian Governments.

Rumania had fulfilled her peace treaty obligations, and the setting up of commissions, with the subsequent procedure, would constitute interference in her internal affairs, the note said.

DOLLAR CRISIS: A WAY OUT

South Africa's Suggestions

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (PTI-Reuter)—South Africa has made a two-pronged proposal to British and American financial and economic experts, as a step towards solving the sterling-dollar crisis, it is understood in well-informed circles.

The proposal suggested two distinct approaches:

(1) A long term plan to invite large American investment in Commonwealth countries and British colonial territories, and (2) a short-term measure of injection of dollar funds into sterling countries in urgent need of capital and dollar goods.

It is understood that the second part of the proposal was put forward as a measure of an immediate restorative character that would mean the removal, wholly or in part, of the present drastic cuts in dollar imports by the Commonwealth.

Mr. Havenga, South African Finance Minister, is understood to have given assurances to American investors that they would be guaranteed, in the long run, dollars from dividends derived from money transferred to South African enterprise. It is expected that, later this week, final arrangements for a loan to South Africa will have been explored.

CLEAR THE WAY FOR AMERICAN CAPITAL

Snyder Asks For Three Assurances

GRAND RAPIDS, Sept. 4 (P.T.I.-Reuter).

UNITED States Secretary of the Treasury John Snyder appealed tonight to foreign governments to clear obstacles to the investment of American capital in under-developed areas.

Speaking on the eve of the opening of the Anglo-Canadian-American dollar talks here on Wednesday, Mr. Snyder, who will be the Chairman of the conference, laid down three conditions for foreign governments wishing to receive assistance under President Truman's "Point Four" programme for encouraging such investment — one of the major proposals on the agenda of the dollar conference.

These were: (1) Reasonable terms for investors, (2) convertibility of profits into dollars; and (3) compensation if property is nationalised.

Mr. Snyder gave a general outline of the programme under which it is hoped that under-developed parts of the sterling area will receive dollar aid. This would enable them to contribute towards solving the general dollar shortage in the sterling area.

"The under-developed areas must accept the major responsibility for clearing away obstructions which exists to a broad and beneficial flow of private capital", he declared.

INDUCEMENTS

"We, on our part, can contribute to the removal of these obstacles by making a special effort to provide certain inducements for our investors to send their capital abroad.

"We can also help by supplementing these efforts through the issuance of guarantees with respect to private American investments abroad.

"The legislation which we now have before Congress would authorise the Export-Import Bank to guarantee United States private capital invested abroad against the risks peculiar to foreign investments. It is important to note here that the ordinary business risks are not to be covered by this guarantee".

Mr. Snyder said that the guarantee might cover investors against: (1) The inability to covert earnings into dollars, (2) expropriation of property without prompt and adequate compensation and (3) destruction of property in war.

Mr. Snyder said that the first stage in the rehabilitation of war-devestated economies had now been successfully completed, and the United States would now concentrate on helping European countries and under-developed areas to help themselves.

"As the economic life of the under-developed areas improves, these areas will supply the world with needed products and will offer an expanded market for our products as well as for those of other countries", he said.

Violent Mob Attacks Police With Spears

ONE KILLED IN FIRING

Reds Attempt To Rescue A Prisoner In Bengal

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4 (UPI).

ONE person was killed and another injured when the police opened fire on a violent mob which, armed with bombs, spears and arrows raided a police camp at Jagannathpore within Jaupore police station in the district of Bankura on Saturday morning.

In their attempt to rescue a prisoner arrested on Friday night, the mob hurled bombs and used spears and arrows at the police party and inflicted injuries on three policemen.

Recently, it may be stated, reports of violent activities by Santals and other villagers under Communist influence were received from the jungle areas of the district.

According to reports officially received in Calcutta on Friday night, officers of the Hypore police station arrested a person who was wanted in a case. He was to be sent to Vishnupore police headquarters for further investigation.

Soon after the arrest, a crowd of about 600 persons armed with bombs, spears and other weapons surrounded the police camp to rescue the prisoner. Owing to the stiff resistance and the violent attitude of the mob, the prisoner could not be despatched.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT

Again on Saturday morning another attempt was made to snatch away the prisoner. This time, the crowd was about 2,000 in number. They attacked the police party with spears and arrows, injuring one head constable and two other policemen. Bombs were also hurled by the mob. The police at this stage had to open fire, as a result of which one person was killed and another injured. The dead body was picked up by the police party while the injured person was removed by the retreating mob. Police reinforcements soon arrived from Vishnupore and armed pickets were posted in the affected area.

The District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police visited the place. The situation is now reported to be normal.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

THE B.E.S. & T. UNDERTAKING

SEALED TENDER for the supply of Sealing Chambers 2-Way will be received by the Stores Engineer Officer up to 12 noon on Thursday, 15th September, 1949.

Tender forms can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, Electric House, Fort, Bombay 1, on personal application but will not be forwarded by post. 5652

NOTICE

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of various used articles from The India United Mills Ltd., No. 1 Mill, Nos. 2 & 3 Mills, No. 4 Mill, No. 5 Mill and Dye Works, which will be received upto 15-9-1949 at the Registered Office, Indu House, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Tender Forms can be obtained from this Office. 5647

NOTICE

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

(Incorporated in England, the liability of Members being Limited).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 15th September to 28th September, 1949, both days inclusive. 5628

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CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS

(Proposed dates November 10, 11 and 12, 1949)

ADMISSION to the Celebrations will be strictly on presentation of invitation cards. To enable invitation cards to be issued in time will the ex-members of the Teaching Staff and ex-students of this College, kindly communicate their latest addresses before September 15, 1949 to the Principal (Invitations) Thomason College of Engineering, Roorkee. (5584)

TENDER NOTICE

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Telephone Equipments.

No. T. 4/S. 11:—The time and date for receiving the tenders for the above is extended upto 5 p.m. on the 12th October, 1949. The tenders will be opened at 11 a.m. on the 13th October, 1949.

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HELPING POLIO VICTIMS

Appeal For Funds

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Lady Rama Rau, Chairman of the Funds Committee of the Society for the Rehabilitation of Disabled and Crippled Children, has issued the following appeal:—

The Poliomyelitis Epidemic in Bombay is causing much anxiety and has evoked a great deal of comment in all quarters. For the last 2 years the Society for the Rehabilitation of Disabled and Crippled Children has been dealing with victims of this disease at the Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation Centre under the most trying circumstances.

Shortage of space in battered barracks, scarcity of trained personnel to handle work of so specialised a character, and last but not least the difficulty of procuring adequate funds to maintain the scientific standard required, have been the greatest handicaps with which they have contended. Yet the work has progressed, because this clinic is the only one of its kind in the whole of India. Hundreds of children have benefited from the treatment and hundreds are awaiting treatment.

OBJECT

The main object of the Society for the Rehabilitation of Disabled and Crippled Children is the establishment of an Orthopaedic Hospital in Bombay, which will place on a sound and permanent basis the vital work of the care and treatment of the unfortunate victims of Infantile Paralysis, Rickets, and Tuberculosis, and help them to become self respecting and useful citizens some day. It is an established fact, that 80 per cent of the present cripple population need never have become crippled, if prompt treatment had been given in childhood.

The Bombay Municipality has kindly offered to allot a suitable plot of land for the building of such a hospital. The Society has set itself the task of collecting at least 5 lakhs of rupees this year for the initial stages of the Orthopaedic Hospital, which will be the beginning of the fulfillment of their primary purpose.

This plan includes:—

(1) An inpatient department for the treatment of Poliomyelitis and other crippling diseases.

(2) An outpatient Rehabilitation Centre for those who are left crippled and maimed.

(3(A research department; (for Poliomyelitis is a disease that requires a great deal of research).

(4) A training institution for training the specialised staff for the scientific treatment of the victims—such as masseurs, occupational therapists, etc., who alone can deal with orthopaedic cases.

There can be no better cause for public support, for it is universally recognised now that the welfare of the younger generation is of vital importance to every nation.

Donations to the Society are free from income tax. We appeal to all public spirited persons to donate generously to this great cause. Kindly send all cheques made payable to "Funds Committee, S. R. C. C." order and crossed to,

Mrs. Mehta R. Vakil, Jt. Hon. Secretary, "Funds Committee S. R. C. C.", 'Roxana', Queens Road, Bombay.

The appeal is supported by:—Mr. S. K. Patil, The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. Chagla, Lady Mody, Mr. Joachim Alva, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas Kt., Mr. G. D. Birla, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Bart., Mr. G. V. Kitson, Mrs. Hansa J. Mehta, Sir Rahimtoola M. Chinoy Kt., Mr. J. R. D. Tata, Sir Ardeshir R. Dalal Kt., Mrs. Lilavati K. M. Munshi, Sir Chunilal V. Mehta Kt., Mr. Bhawanji A. Khimji, Sir Rustom P. Masani, Kt., Mr. M. L. Dahanukar, Col. Sir Jamshedji Duggan, Kt., Mr. R. G. Saraiya, Mr. Tulsidas Kilachand, Mr. Mohomed Hussain Hasham Premji, Mr. Ramdeo A. Podar, Sir Behram N. Karanjia Kt., Sir Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola Kt., Mr. Punalal Manekial Chinai, Mrs. Queenie H. C. Captain, Mr. V. F. Noel-Paton, Mr. Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau, Dr. K. A. Hamied, Mr. C. R. C Gardiner, Mrs. Phiroza A. J. Wadia, Mr. Haji Hasham Ismail, Mr. Pravinchandra V. Gandhi, Mr. Jeewanjee Currimjee.

RAZVI TRIAL

Drill Master Gives Evidence

HYDERABAD, Sept. 4, (PTI): Syed Khadirullah, Razakar drill master and artist, sketched in the Court on Saturday the locality in Lal Tekdi where he said he used to conduct drill for Razakars.

Continuing his evidence for the prosecution before the Special Tribunal conducting the Shoebullah Murder Case, Syed Khadirullah stated that whenever the former Razakar chief, Syed Kasim Razvi, happened to pass by the parade ground on his way to his relations, he took the salute of the group.

Syed Khadirullah gave a description of a portion of Razvi's residence at Malkapet where he had seen Sajjad Hussain handing over a pistol to approver Kadir Mohiuddin Aseer. Witness stated that he also saw an old man talking to Syed Kasim Razvi with a Sten gun in his hand.

Ban Withdrawn In Banaras

BANARAS, Sept. 4, (PTI): The prohibitory orders under section 144 Cr. P. C. promulgated throughout the city on the occasion of the R.S.S. chief, Mr. M. S. Golwalkar's visit were withdrawn.

HARASSMENT OF CONGRESSMEN IN TELANGANA

Sub-Committee To Enquire And Report

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 4, (UPI).

THE Hyderabad State Congress Executive met this afternoon under the presidentship of Swami Ramanand Tirth for over five hours. It is understood the Committee discussed the possibility of postponing State Congress elections by a fortnight following a representation made by a section of the Congress members.

No decision is reported to have been taken on this subject but informed sources feel that this request would be acceded only if there is complete unanimity among the members of the Working Committee.

The Executive is also understood to have deliberated over the contemplated Satyagraha in Telangana by some Congress workers to demonstrate their protest against the alleged "Harassment" of Congressmen and frequent arrests of them by the police and military.

The Executive in this connection, it is further understood, appointed a sub-committee consisting of Madapati Ramchendra Rao, Janardhanrao Desai and D. G. Bindu to study the situation and report to it in a couple of days. Members have been asked to proceed to Warangal tomorrow to obtain the first hand information.

Swami Ramanand Tirth, President of the State Congress, it is learnt, apprised the members with the discussions he had with the Prime Minister and the States Minister, during his recent visit to Delhi and Bombay.

LEAGUE WITH FEUDALISTS

Swami Tirth, in a statement to the press said:— "The Working Committee which met to consider the serious situation in some districts of Telangana, discussed thread bare the issues involved. From the evidence put forward before it, it was generally felt that the situation in these parts was causing anxiety and possibly involved larger issues of which the specific instances were only symptoms.

"Some of the local authorities, both civil and police, appear to be acting in league with the local Deshmukhs and feudal interests and through indiscriminate arrests of Congress workers, and their arbitrary detentions appear to be acting spitefully against the local Congress workers.

"The people are surprised at the posting of Nizam's military to deal with the Communist menace in that area, particularly when it is the same unit which worked against the Congress in the Razakar times".

RESENTMENT

"Resentment prevails in the people against this Nizam's military for its misbehaviour with the people and its indifferent methods in dealing with the Communist menace. The Working Committee was manifestly aware of the increasing situation created by the Communist activities. None the less it felt that was all the more a reason for tactfully dealing with the situation in close co-ordination with the people and the popular organisation, the State Congress.

The local authorities do not seem to have achieved this co-ordination, but have created dissatisfaction amongst the people and the Congress workers. The Working Committee having assessed the gravity of the situation, has appointed a sub-Committee consisting of three members of the Working Committee to make their own findings of the situation within a week and report them to the Working Committee for their consideration.

Assisting Private Enterprises

Trading Estate To Be Set Up In Amargol

(From Our Correspondent).

HUBLI, Sept. 4.—In accordance with its industrial policy of encouraging and assisting private industry in the province by way of establishing Trading Estates in comparatively backward areas, the Government of Bombay, it is learned, is going to establish one such Trading Estate at Amargol, a village situated between Hubli and Dharwar. Amargol will be one of the six sites in the province to be selected by the Provincial Government.

After receiving a report from Mr. Kembhavi, District Industrial Officer, Belgaum who carried out preliminary survey of the area round about Amargol and who, later, on provisionally selected the site, Mr. M. P. Kanga, Special Officer of the Government of Bombay inspected the place last week.

Mr. Kembhavi, in his report submitted to the Special Officer of the Government had stated that the site at Amargol had all the requisite qualifications.

Sanction of the Government for establishing Trading Estate at Amargol is expected before the current year and the site might be acquired early next year. The Estate might be ready for use after about two years.

ADVANTAGES

According to Government scheme, the size of each estate would be about 500 acres or a square mile. The area will be divided into suitable sites which may be given to private parties, firms and co-operative societies desirous of setting up factories. These Trading estates are areas reserved for the development of industrial township and on which certain common facilities required by industries are provided on a communal basis so as to facilitate the starting of small and medium scale industries and eliminate major difficulties in starting a new enterprise by reducing to a minimum the initial capital outlay, etc. Facilities such as buildings, rail and road transport, electricity, water and drainage will be made available. Industrialists could obtain factories on a rental basis without much capital outlay at suitable charges.

Wage Increase For Manganese Miners

NAGPUR AGREEMENT

NAGPUR, September 4, (PTI). —The wages of the manganese mine-workers will be increased by about 25 percent from October 1, 1949. An agreement to this effect was reached at a two-day conference here between representatives of employers, labour and the Government of India.

The agreement which would bring the wages of the manganese mine-workers almost to the level of the coal-minrs, will benefit between 15,000 and 20,000 workers employed in about 100 mines in the province.

Under the terms of the agreement, the average rate for miners on bed ore mines will be at least Re. 1-4 a day, while that of the boulder workers would be kept not below Re 1-2. In the case of small mines, the general increase of 25 percent will be given at present piece rates. Any exemption from the minimum wages specified would hereafter be decided by the Government.

The minimum wage for adults engaged on surface work other than actual mining on daily wages shall be Re. 1-2 for men and fourteen annas for women.

HINDI NOT FOR PURISTS ALONE

National Language Has To Be All-Embracing

NEW DELHI, Sept. 4, (UPI): Shri R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, presiding over a function of the Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samity here today, said that whatever name the national language of India might have, its contents should be all-embracing and not exclusive.

Purists and grammarians, he emphasised, never build a language. Once the language became national and common to the whole of India, it would cease to be merely a provincial or regional language and all the people can claim to use it, mould it and develop it in their own way

In this connection, he also referred to the controversy over numerals and said that Russia, Greece, Germany and France all had their own scripts, but used international numerals in order to keep abreast of the time and be uniform with others.

Shri Diwakar further said that with their great capacity, the South Indians, given sufficient time and opportunity, were sure to contribute largely to the development of a common national language which should not belong to only about 30 million people and be claimed by the pundits of U.P., Bihar, Madhyabharat or Rajasthan, but would be a vehicle of surging thought and feeling of 300 million people of India.

MAKE NO PERSONAL ATTACKS

C. P. Press Committee's Plea

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Sept. 4: A meeting of the C. P. & Berar Branch of the AINEC was held at the Nava-Bharat office, with Mr. Ramgopal Maheshwari in the chair. The following members were elected to the Provincial Press Advisory Committee for the ensuing year unanimously:

Ramgopal Maheshwari, (Nava-Bharat), A. D. Mani, (Hitavada), K. P. Narayanan, (Nagpur Times), P. D. Dhawle, (Maharashtra) G. T. Madkholker, (Tarun Bharat) and Nandkishore (Nava-Prabhat) Kalikaprashad Dixit (Jai-Hind, Jubbulpore) Keshavprashad Verma, (Agradut, Raipur) and Oke, (Matra-Bhumi, Akola).

The Committee accepted the resignation of Mr. A. K. Mani from the convenorship of the Press Advisory Committee, which office he had held for seven years, as he was going out of India for two months and his appointment as the Organising Secretary of the AINEC would take much of his time.

Mr. P. D. Dhawle, (Maharashtra) was elected as convener.

The committee considered the report of the Press Advisory Committee on scurrilous writings and accorded its approval to it. It appealed to the members of the Committee in particular and other editors in general to abstain from making personal criticisms of each other and not to indulge in undignified and unprofessional writings.

Temple Thrown Open In Baroda

BARODA, Sept 4, (PTI): The Swaminarayan Temple of Baroda City was thrown open to the Harijans from today.

This is the first Hindu temple in Baroda City to admit Harijans. A party of Harijans led by Mr. Tulsidas Acharya, a local Harijan leader and Mr. K K Leuva, backward class welfare officer Baroda, had Darshan this morning.

Anarchy Ahead Says J. P.

FOOD PROBLEM HAS TO BE SOLVED

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Anarchy, disease and food riots would break out in the country, unless the Government succeeded in solving the food problem within two years, warned Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, Socialist leader speaking today at a public meeting under the auspices of the BEST Workers' Union at the B.I.T. Chawls compound, Byculla Mr. M. Morris presided.

He pointed out that the Nehru Government had failed in the three years of their regime to tackle the food and economic problems confronting the country. If the Government continued to pursue the present half-hearted policy in regard to food and other economic problems, it would bring no substantial results. The Nehru Government professed to champion the cause of the poor and the exploited, but they were afraid to displease capitalists and the and ed interest. This policy, he asserted satisfied neither capitalists nor workers, but only increased the discontent in the country. He agreed that all economic difficulties were not created by the present Government. But, he believed that if the Government had pursued a wiser and bolder economic policy, the masses would have been better off.

NO SEPARATISM

The Socialist leader appealed to Harijans not to form separate organisations of their own, but join hands with other workers. He declared that the Socialist Party wanted to build a classless and casteless society, where members of different creeds, castes and colour would have full opportunity for progress and happiness.

DON'T LET THE CORRUPT GO

Demand For Enquiry Into Bengal Ministers' Acts

BOMBAY, Sunday. Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, General Secretary of the Socialist Party, today demanded a judicial enquiry into the allegations against the West Bengal Ministry.

In a press interview here today, Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan said:

"All right-thinking people in this country who were anxious to see the tone of public administration raised would regret the award that the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has given in the case of the complaints lodged against certain Bengal Ministers. Some of the complaints might have been vague, but Pandit Nehru's award itself rather suffers from the same fault.

"Further, according to his own findings, at least five of the charges were grave and definite: and I am afraid that by brushing aside grave charges against Ministers, in the manner in which Pandit Nehru has done, it would only further lower the tone of administration in this country.

"It appears to me that if it was found that there was any substance in the charges preferred the Prime Minister should have ordered a judicial enquiry. I believe it is not too late yet to institute such an enquiry and I hope that the Prime Minister will reconsider this matter and take the necessary steps to ensure that not even the slightest suspicion might attach to people in high places.'

"Corruption", Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan said, "is today enemy number one of the country and whenever an opportunity offers itself for something definite to be done to check this malady, it is wrong to let it go."

ALL GOVT. HELP TO CULTIVATORS

Minister Patil's Assurance

(From Our Correspondent)

DAHANU, Sept. 4: Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister of Agriculture, Government of Bombay paid a flying visit yesterday to the Kosbad Agricultural School, to watch some of the experiments carried out by the school to Grow More Food. The Minister was not a little surprised to see the superior quality of paddy grown in 40 acres of fallow land now brought under cultivation.

Mr. Patil after inspecting the work of the school, addressed a large gathering of Adiwasis who had come from the several neighbouring villages. He told them that hitherto they had been leading a life of abject poverty and were being exploited. The present government, he assured, was determined to end their sufferings. Congress government, he said, was not a government of landlords, moneylenders or urbanised people. It was a government of the masses and was for the masses.

We are determined, Mr. Patil declared, to give land to the tillers of the soil and with this end in view, the Bombay Tenancy Act had been passed. It promised better conditions of life to the tenants. But, he cautioned, a mere reduction of rent would not give the farmer better conditions of life unless they themselves exerted more to improve themselves. They should use better manure and improved methods of cultivation. The Government was prepared to give large amounts as tagavi loans.

The Government had purposely started this school at Kosbad with a view to inspiring the Adiwasis to take more interest in agriculture. In conclusion he appealed to the Adiwasis to abstain from drink which brought them unprecedented miseries.

Joint Body To Settle Feud Over Boundary In Bengal

NEW DELHI, Sept. 4.

A joint Indo-Pakistan Commission is to be set up to inquire into the boundary dispute between East and West Bengal and selection of personnel of the commission has been almost settled, it was learned today.

The three-member Boundary Commission will consist of Mr. Chandrasekara Iyer, former Judge of the Madras High Court: Justice Shahabudin, of the East Bengal High Court (a former Judge of the Madras High Court) and a well-known Swedish jurist who will act as the Chairman of the Commission. The composition of the Commission, as agreed to, consists of a representative of India, a representative of Pakistan and a third member jointly chosen by both the Dominions.

PANEL OF NAMES

The formula was agreed to last February but there was some difference in respect of the third member of the Commission Pakistan suggested Sir Patrick Spens, former Chief Justice of the Indian Federal Court, but later India submitted the names of three persons two of whom held high judicial posts in Eire and the third a Swedish jurist. After protracted correspondence and repeated reminders Pakistan is understood to have agreed to the Swedish jurist to whom a formal offer will now be made.

There have been frequent incidents in the Murshidabad District and in the Rajshahi Division frontier areas and the proposed Commission's findings will be implemented by both the Dominions.

ENROL HINDUS IN LEAGUE

Sind Conference Plea

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, September 4: A plea that Hindus still remaining in Pakistan be allowed to become members of the Muslim League, the only political organisation of the Dominion, was made by a deputation of the Sind Hindu Conference headed by Mr. Sirumal Vishandas, Deputy Speaker of the Sind Legislative Assembly, while addressing the concluding sessions of the Sind Provincial Muslim League Council in the Municipal Corporation Hall.

Mr. Sirumal in his address to the gathering said that "it was often declared by the leaders of the country that the minorities should sink or swim with Pakistan and identify themselves with the people of Pakistan as equal citizens. But we have been made powerless to be one with you. We want that the Muslim League Organisation should open the doors to all citizens of Pakistan to enable them to take part in the deliberations for arriving at far reaching decisions concerning the country".

Mr. M. A. Khuhro President of the Provincial League replying to the point said that "he would try to place the viewpoint of the minority community before the President of the Central Muslim League that they should be admitted in the Muslim League Organisation since 'this is a very wide question".

The Sind Hindu Conference later arranged an 'at home' in honour of Mr Khuhro at the Beach Luxury Hotel where they placed before him various grievances of the Sind Hindus. Mr. Khuhro promised to do his best in the matter and advised them to submit a written memorandum in this respect.

Accordingly, the Sind Hindu Conference is now drafting this memorandum which they propose to send to the Prime Minister of Pakistan the Sind Premier and other Central and Provincial Ministers as also heads of Central and Sind Provincial Muslim League Organisations.

RELEASE EX-RULER OF REWA

Deputationists' Plea To Nehru

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 4 (U.P.I.): A deputation waited on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India yesterday urging for the release of the ex-Ruler of Rewa, Maharaja Gulab Singh. The deputationists pointed out that with the merging of Rewa with Vindya Pradesh Union, the reason for detention of the ex-Ruler had lapsed.

The deputationists also urged that there should be an early election in Vindhya Pradesh on the basis of adlut franchise and that the practice of nomination of Ministry should be stopped.

COMMUNISM AND CATHOLIC CHURCH

Pope Draws The Line

BOCHUM, Sept. 4 (P.T.I-Reuter): The Pope addressing a German Catholic Rally at Bochum over the Vatican Radio today spoke of the recent Vatican decree on Communism as drawing "a line of division between the Catholic faith and Atheist Communism"

The line has been drawn, His Holiness said, "with the aim of erecting a dam for the salvation — not only of working people but of all and every body without exception — from Marxism, negating as it does God and God's worship".

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CITY & SUBURBS

Hindu: Bhadrapad Shud 13, 2005.
Muslim: Zilkad 11, 1368.
Parsi: Farvardin 3, 1319.
Sunrise: 6-24 a.m. Sunset: 6-50 p.m.
Hightide: 11'21, 23-14. Lowtide: 04-42, 17-36.

Today's Engagements

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY: Special general meeting, Committee Room, First Floor, Civil Secretariat at 6 p.m.

UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK: Opening of the new branch and safe deposit vault at the Bharatiya Vidhya Bhavan, Harvey Road, Chaupatti.

BOMBAY MEDICAL COUNCIL: Ordinary meeting of Council at its premises in Swadeshi Mills Estates, near Roxy at 2 p.m. today. Dr. S. R. Moolgavkar will preside.

"YOUTH'S OWN UNION": Navroz Fraternisation gathering, Cama Hall, at 6 p.m.

LABOUR COLLEGE: Mr. Achyut Patwardhan will inaugurate a series of lectures on "Socialist Thought" at Podar College, Matunga, at 6-45 p.m. today.

ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION OF INDIA: Annual general meeting at Cricket Club of India at 4 p.m. today. Mr. M. R. Nimbalkar, Minister for Industries, Government of Bombay, will preside.

TELEPHONE WORKERS' UNION: Annual general body meeting at Jinnah Hall at 6 p.m. today

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE SOCIETY: Films on Polio+Myelitis will be exhibited by B.I.S. under the auspices of the Society at Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge at 6 p.m.

CITY STUDENTS' ACTION COMMITTEE: Public meeting of the students and citizens today (Monday) at 6 p.m at Sunderabai Hall to protest against the S.S.C. bungle. Indulal Yagnik, A. L. Mazmudar, Principal Dhonde and other speakers will address.

A Case For The U. N. O.

HYDERABAD, Sept. 4 (U.P.I.): The library of Mr. B. Shamsunder, a member of the Hyderabad Delegation to U.N.O. led by Moin Nawaz Jung, has been auctioned for Rs. 89 towards realisation of his house rent arrears.

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JAIRAJ VEERA
THIRD WEEK
3-30, 6-30, 9-30 Thurs. Mat. 12-30
MINERVA & BROADWAY
ALSO AT KISMET at usual timings.
A JAISINH Release

OLD ORDER gives place to New!!!
KANEEZ
MUNAWAR SULTANA
SHYAM, Kuldeep
6TH WEEK
SUPER
3-15, 6-15, 9-15 THUR. Mat. 12-15
Booking 9-30 to 11-30 and 5 to 6-30
A GRAND P. Release

KASHMIR HAS CAST ITS LOT WITH INDIA

Foreign Pressure No Worry, Says Abdullah

ALLAHABAD, September 4 (PTI).

SHEIKH MOHAMMAD ABDULLAH, Prime Minister of Kashmir, addressing a packed meeting of students in the University Hall declared here today. "The Attlee formula on the Kashmir issue or other international forces do not upset me. Kashmir has cast its lot with India."

The hall echoed with shouts of "Sher-i-Kashmir Zindabad" as Sheikh Abdullah entered it.

Sheikh Abdullah, however, warned the students that whatever happened in India had a tremendous reaction in Kashmir.

"You must fight the spirit of narrow-mindedness and strengthen our hands to keep alive the high ideals for which Mahatma Gandhi, Father of the Nation, sacrificed his life", he said.

Sheikh Abdullah said he was confident that so long as they stood like a rock against the forces of communalism and disruption, national or international complications in the Kashmir problem "cannot change an accomplished fact."

MOST COMPLICATED

Describing the Kashmir problem as "a most complicated issue," Sheikh Abdullah said, "We are tackling it from a high moral plane. It does not worry me. So long as we in India adhere to our ideals of a secular state and eschew isolationism, there need not be any apprehensions about the ultimate outcome."

Sheikh Abdullah said that the issue in Kashmir was not mere territorial expansion or aggrandisement, but the defence of the ideals of truth and secularity. Indian armed forces in the State would not be of much help, if we deviated from the path chalked out by Gandhiji.

SECTARIANISM

The Kashmir Premier drew the attention of the students to the activities of the RSS and asked them how far they were in conformity with the ideals laid down by Indian national leaders.

He said, "Any organisation based on communal and sectarian principles was harmful to the progress of a nation. It created apprehensions in the minds of the minorities. We cannot obviously follow the policy of hatred pursued by Pakistan because it is opposed to our creed and faith. It is also true that anything happening in Pakistan tends to create a spirit of retaliation in India, but we should not be misguided by Pakistan outbursts."

LIKE ANGELS

Sheikh Abdullah said that Pandit Nehru's speech at the students meeting yesterday at the Muir College truly reflected the spirit of the Kashmir struggle.

He added, "We are in Mid-Ocean being tossed about by the massive waves of communalism from Pakistan."

"Jinnah's policy of hatred and communalism foundered in the secular rock of Kashmir which today stands as a beacon light of what Gandhiji taught us. We were one time overwhelmed by the forces of communalism both from India and Pakistan—the Muslim League National Guards, the RSS and the Praja Parishad—but we have survived. Indian forces came to us as angels at a time when dark clouds hovered over Kashmir and everything appeared lost. Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs stood together like brethren, determined to die in defence of our secularity."

Sheikh Abdullah said that their struggle was not only against outside forces, but against some internal elements which had been attempting "to create trouble and destroy our economic structure".

MORE SOON

We were fighting our battle for economic rehabilitation and liquidation of vested interests in the State. Something had been done but more would be done so that every class in Kashmir had plenty to live a decent life.

He said that certain quarters entertained doubts about "my sincerity". Some people in India said, 'Sheikh Abdullah in Kashmir is crushing the Hindus'. Peopue in Pakistan said, 'Abdullah is a paid Congress agent, and the interests of Muslims in Kashmir are not safe'.

"I have full faith in God and the victory of truth over evil forces. I can only say that there is no place for the Muslim League National Guards or the R.S.S, in Kashmir which is based on the idealism of truth and secularity" he added.

INVITATION

Referring to the pledge given by the President of the Allahabad Students Union earlier on behalf of the students" to help the people of Kashmir with their lives", he said: "Kashmir is a part of India. I invite the students of Allahabad University to Kashmir and see things for themselves. The people of Kashmir think that India is much as their homeland as Kashmir."

Concluding, Sheikh Abdullah said," "I want you young men to rise above narrow mindedness and fight the forces of exclusiveness in India."

"CAMEL STOMACHS" FOR CANADA

KARACHI, Sept. 4, (UPI): A few sample consignments of 'camel stomachs' have recently been flown to Canada, it is learnt from an airport source.

The Canadian Trade Commissioner in Karachi is understood to have issued a trade enquiry to find sources of supply of camel stomachs for Canada.

The use to which camel stomachs will be put to is not yet known.

Mr. Chyle Reports To U.N.C.I.P.

SRINAGAR, Sept. 3: The chairman of the U.N. Kashmir Commission, Dr. Oldrich Chyle, and Ambassador Eric Colban returned to Srinagar today after delivering the Commission's latest proposals to the Governments of India and Pakistan.

The Commission met here for one hour and half this evening when Dr. Chyle gave a report of his talks with the Prime Minister of India, Pandit Nehru, Sir Girja Shanker Bajpai and the Pakistan Government authorities

The chairman is reported to have told members of the Commission of the immediate reactions of both the Governments to the latest proposals.

The Commission will meet again on Monday.

PAKISTAN IS STILL CONSIDERING PLAN

KARACHI, Sept. 4 (PTI-Reuter): The United Nations Kashmir Commission's latest proposals reportedly suggesting neutral arbitration of the points of dispute with regard to the conclusion of truce in Kashmir were still under consideration of the Government of Pakistan according to reliable sources.

Informed quarters here discounted the possibility of Pakistan seeking any clarification from the Commission with regard to its proposals.
/mWuWxoti?vrlJ 'g'K

No Misrepresentation Of Gods In Films

LUCKNOW, Sept. 4 (U.P.I.): The U. P. Government has asked district authorities to keep a watch over cinema films featuring Gods and Godesses and report if they find them presented in an objectionable manner. They have also asked the District Magistrate to let them know if they considered any particular film to be declared uncertified on these grounds.

RADIO

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.
BOMBAY—A

7-30 a.m. Bhor Bhaee (Swaminatha Pillai) 7-40 Aj Ka Karyakram 7-45 Hazara Singh (Guitar) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Bhanu Charankar (M Pad) 8-45 News (G) 12-45 p.m. Musical Interlude 12-50 Bhanu Charankar (Bhajan Mand) 1-0 News (G) 1-10 As in Bombay B 1-30 News (E) 1-40 On With Dance 4-20 School Broadcast 5-0 Bhanu Charankar (Gaud Sarang) 5-15 Hazara Singh (Guitar) 5-30 As in Bombay B 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-20 Savitri Karkal (Bhajan) 6-30 M. G. Gokhale Multani) 7-0 Topic of Day 7-10 Locals 7-15 Durga Kulkarni (Kayal Vilambit aur Drut) 7-45 Paltarang Par Rageshri 8-0 Shayada-Krut Gujarati Geet 8-15 News (G) 8-30 As in Bombay B 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 As In Bombay B 10-0 Verga's Trio (Russi Mody Violin) 10-15 Wanda Antellini 10-30 Verga's Tria 10-45 Tino Rossi With Orchestra

BOMBAY—B

7-30 As in Bombay A 7-45 News (K) 8-0 M. G. Gokhale (Lafat) 8-30 News (M) 8-45 S. V. Mantri (Todi) 12-45 p.m. As in Bombay A 12-50 News (M) 1-0 Savitri Karkal (Bhajan) 1-10 Mishra Sangeet 1-40 News (H) 1-50 Behnon Ke Liye 4-20 As in Bombay A 5-30 Durga Kulkarni (Multani) 6-0 S. V. Mantri (Khamaj Thumri) 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners 7-15 As in Bombay A 7-30 Commercial News 7-45 News (K) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 S. V. Mantri (Puria) 8-30 "Shad Darshan" Yoga: Talk (G) by G. C. Jhala 8-45 Hazara Singh (Guitar) 9-0 M. G. Gokhale (Shankara) 9-30 Music by Anant Gogate 9-45 Balanced Diet (Talk in English). 10-0 "Naag Daman" (G) depicting fight between Lord Krishna and Kali-Naag). 10-30 Durga Kulkarni (Shudh Nat).

BARODA:

7-30 a.m. G. R. Shinde (Shahnai). 7-40 Master Dinanath (Khayal Bhairon). 8 News (E). 8-15 Music lesson. 8-30 Geet Gunjan. 8-45 News (G).

5-30 p.m. Vaividhya. 6 News (E). 6-10 Govindrao R. Shinde (Shahnai). 6-25 As in Ahmedabad. 6-35 Gramjano Mate. 7 Songs from screen. 7-15 Govindrao R. Shinde (Shahnai). 7-30 Master Dinanath (Thumri Pilu). 7-45 As in Ahmedabad. 8 Geet Gurjari. 8-10 Locals. 8-15 News (G). 8-30 R. D. Potdar (Pad). 8-45 As in Ahmedabad 9 News (E). 9-15 Story with songs. 9-45 R. D. Potdar (Malkaus).

AHMEDABAD:

7-30 a.m. As in Baroda. 7-40 Rang Ranjan. 8 News (E). 8-15 As in Baroda. 8-30 Preetam-Krut Bhajano by Parisima Bhachech. 8-45 News (G). 5-30 p.m. As in Baroda. 6 News (E). 6-10 As in Baroda. 6-25 Parisima Bhachech (Bhajano). 6-35 Majur Bhaio Mate. 7 As in Baroda. 7-15 Raag Puria Dhanashri. 7-45 Topic of day. 7-55 Musical interlude. 8 As in Baroda. 8-10 Locals. 8-15 News (G). 8-30 As in Baroda. 8-45 Apani Geya Kavita. 9 News (E). 9-15 Sudha Kalyan (Vilambit and Drut laya). 9-45 As in Baroda.

WEATHER

POONA, Sept. 4, (PTI): Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours total rainfall from June 1, 1949 and departure from normal, recorded at 08-00 hours I.S.T. on September 4, 1949:—

Ahmedabad 92 78 0 18.9 minus 5.9, Ahmednagar 83 70 0 8.5 minus 4.1, Allahabad 91 79 0 26.8 minus 2.1, Bangalore 80 67 0 24.3 plus 11.7, Baroda 90 78 0 19.5 minus 9.0, BOMBAY 85 74 2.5 64.7 plus 6.5, Calcutta 94 80 0 32.3 minus 6.7, Delhi 95 79 0 22.7 plus 4.5, Hyderabad 85 73 T 16.6 minus 0.1, Lucknow 89 78 0.1 35.8 plus 6.3, Madras 88 78 0 13.5 plus 2.8, Mahableshwar 65 61 1.7 151.0 minus 77.0, Mysore 83 67 0 9.3 0. Nagpur 89 74 0.4 38.6 plus 2.3, Patna 88 81 0.3 42.0 plus 8.9, Poona 82 72 T 9.7 minus 5.3, Sholapur 88 70 0.1 17.9 plus 4.0, Simla 71 57 0 36.5 minus 4.2, Surat 84 77 0.2 27.3 minus 7.9.

Following is the daily weather summary for Sunday, September 4, 1949:—

Rainfall has been widespread in sub-Himalayan West Bengal, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, north Hyderabad and Malabar and occurred locally in Assam, the west United Provinces and Madhyabharat and Bhopal.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF FIFTH: Rainfall will be fairly widespread in Assam, sub-Himalayan West Bengal, the southern districts of the United Provinces, in the central parts of the country, the north Deccan, the Konkan and the hills of the East Punjab. Local rain is likely elsewhere over the country outside the eastern half of the peninsula, Saurashtra, Rajputana and the plains of the East Punjab.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING: Scattered heavy falls of rain likely in and near Vindhya Pradesh and the north Central Provinces during the next 36 hours.

COMMUNAL FASCISM REARING HEAD

Mr. G. Sahai Warns

NEW DELHI, Sept. 4 (P.T.I.): Mr. Govind Sahai, Parliamentary Secretary, United Provinces told pressmen here today that dangers of communal facism seemed to have "gained a fresh impetus by the removal of the ban on the R. S. S."

Referring to R. S. S.'s cultural activities, Mr. Sahai said that their life, living, expressing, organisation, approach, daily routine and dress "all have nothing to do with what is known as culture". He added: "Drill, parades, regimentation and hypnotism are all anti-thesis of culture".

The people, Mr. Sahai said, now had an opportunity, however, to choose between the "conflicting ideologies of fascism as preached by the R. S. S. and of social democracy for which the Congress stands".

HYDERABAD CONGRESS ELECTIONS ON SEPT. 22

12 Lakhs Going To Polls: Hectic Canvassing

HYDERABAD (Dn) Sept. 4 (PTI)—About twelve lakhs primary members of the Hyderabad State Congress will go to the polls between September 22 and 29 to elect 1,634 delegates to the annual session of the Congress.

This is the first time in the history of the State Congress when elections "from top to bottom" are being held.

The delegates so elected will in turn elect the All Hyderabad State Congress.

There is great activity in Congress circles all over the State in preparation for the elections. Compaigning for candidates is in full swing at the moment. One section has been urging that there is urgent need for a change in the leadership and for the inportation of new blooo. Another section contends that Swami Ramanand Thirth's leadership has stood the test of time.

The State Congress is divided into four provincial Congress Committees namely, Andhra "A", Andhra 'B", Maharashtra and Karnataka, which have been allotted 814, 74, 451 and 295 delegates respectively.

The election of the President will be held on October 25. According to the present indications the election will be a straight fight between Swami Ramanand Tirth, who has been the President of the State Congress since its inception over 10 years ago, and Mr. B. Ramakrishna Rao, who was formerly Secretary of the dissident group of State Congressmen.

In a statement, Swami Ramanand Tirth has appealed to all those concerned with the elections to make a conscientious effort to see that fair and free elections are held, and to conduct the elections in a "sportsman like spirit."

U. P. ZAMINDARI BILL UNJUST

Landlords' Conference Resolution

LUCKNOW, September 4, (UPI): The U. P. Provincial Zamindar Conference in a resolution today characterized the Zamindari abolition Bill of the U. P. Government as "unjust and injurious to the interests of zamindars" and called upon the landlords of the Province to create public opinion against it by giving as much publicity as possible to the meaning of the bill by holding meetings and distribution of leaflets.

Transfer Chandernagore Right Now

CHANDERNAGORE, Sept. 4 (P.T.I.): The President of the Chandernagore Administrative Council and Municipal Assembly, Mr. Deben Dash, told "P.T.I." today that the Council had recently adopted a resolution claiming immediate transfer of Chandernagore to India.

LONDON NEWSLETTER

AMERICA'S MOVE TO SAVE DESPERATE BRITAIN

Dollar-Sterling Merger Suggested

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, (By Air).

It is quite possible that moves may be made on the chess board of Washington which may mark the beginning of the end of the sterling area.

The object of the Conference, in the words of the official announcement, is "to discuss the balance of payments between dollar and sterling areas and measures which could be taken to right the existing disequilibrium between the two areas, both in the long and short term."

The presence of British and American Foreign Ministers at the conference shows the great political importance attached to these economic talks Indeed, American policy of Atlantic alliance and containment of Communism within its present limits will be defeated if Britain is not kept floating. But while urgency of help is recognised, the method and measure of help may not easily command the acceptance of the two sides.

DESPERATE CONDITION

For instance, many American experts feel that only drastic action can deal with Britain's desperate condition. Indeed, the condition of Britain is desperate. Since 1946 her dollar and gold reserves have dropped from £664 million to £370 million and this despite the fact that during this period she borrowed or received mostly from U.S.A. £1332 million This is a dangerous situation that cannot be allowed to continue any longer. Britain must either have more dollars or go without the vital things which dollars buy her.

AMERICAN SOLUTION

The American long-term solution, which has been discussed at high level in London and Washington, is that Britain should be offered economic Union. The economic Union as at present envisaged, would entail the adoption of dollars as legal tender for U.S.A. Britain, Canada and perhaps, one or two other non-Asiatic Commonwealth countries. Central reserves to back, what is called, international dollars would be established in Washington and would be administered jointly by U.S.A., United Kingdom, Canada and other members of the unit.

As U. S. A. will have the lion's share of the reserves hers would naturally be the predominant voice in its administration. But she would be willing to allow Britain to exercise important influence. Even in certain circles in London this proposal of the dollar-sterling merger is considered as the "only logical approach to a permanent solution". But Sir Stafford Cripps is reported to have rejected the merger plan.

ARGUMENT AGAINST

The argument against the merger is that if Britain adopted dollar currency she would still be short of money unless her exports more than paid for her imports. Until that happens Britain would be a depressed area of dollar land.

The establishment of currency union would also mean the end of the sterling area at least in its present form. Besides from the monetary union could stem progressively a series of steps,—abolition of tariffs, free movement of goods and services among the various parts of the Anglo-American union. This may not reduce Britain to the position of the 49th State of America, but it would lead Britain virtually contracting out of the Commonwealth. Britain's anxiety not to allow this situation to develop can easily be understood.

AMERICANS HOPE

But American experts are not entirely without hope. They still believe they would be able to win over the British delegation The West, they contend, cannot indefinitely afford friction between its two principal economic groups when facing the single totalitarian system in the East. But even they realise that the economic Union could not be brought, about overnight. It must remian long-range solution and in any case could not be seriously adopted unless the result of General Election in Britain is known.

IMMEDIATE MEASURES

Even those who believe that anything short of a merger would be no more than palliative, realise that immediate proposals for alleviating the pound dollar crisis must be considered.

The British case is that the dollar problem is not only a British problem. It is not even a sterling area problem; it is a world problem. Every country is short of dollars and that is largely due to the war which, while leaving every country crippled, made America supreme. While most countries need badly many products available only in America, U.S.A. needs almost little from other countries.

America, in the opinion of Britain, should do the following:—

Buy rubber, tin copper, wool and build up stocks of them for strategic purposes. And having resumed buying give guarantee that she would go on buying in the future at fixed prices and in fixed periods.

Invest in the development of under developed cuontries like India.

Reduce her tariffs. A creditor nation, it is argued, should have no protective tariffs.

Remove restrictions on British shipping and insurance companies Relax terms of the 1946 loan to permit Britain to discriminate against American goods.

AMERICAN CASE

In the opinion of American experts Britain can easily earn more dollars by tripling the volume of her exports to America. This can be done by devaluing the pound, and developing dynamic merchandising system. According to Mr. Hoffman Britain must study carefully what Americans want and then produce them at prices the Americans are able and willing to pay, and packing it to appeal to the American consumer.

DEVALUATION

Sir Stafford Cripps is still opposed to devaluation, but some of his colleagues are willing to consider it under certain condition. Many commercial circles indeed consider devaluation inevitable. The devaluation they feel will at least and the present uncertainty about the future of sterling and revive the rhythm of dollar trade. But devaluation may add to the difficulties of other sterling area countries.

The Washington Conference, it is expected will discuss almost every kind of remedial measures. But according to the Ottawa, correspondent of the "Economist" "there is no expectation that Washington can pull rabbits from hats."

SHANTI-LOKCHITRA'S
Gopinath
Starring:
RAJ KAPOOR, TRIPATI MITRA
LATIKA, ANWARIBAI
BABY ZUBEIDA, RANDHIR
Written-Produced-Directed By
MAHESH KAUL
Executive Producer:
B. K. AGARWAL
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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
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AT ALL THEATRES
Extra Matinee 12-30 Noon Daily at
RIVOLI JAI HIND, PARADISE
Advance Booking now on in all Theatres as usual

THE
UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.
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O. H. GHEEWALA,
Bombay Manager.

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The Bombay Chronicle

"Use or lose" is nature's edict. The creator has put an enormous penalty upon idleness, the penalty of weakness, of deterioration, of destruction, and of utter annihilation.
—MARSHALL FIELD.

VIGILANCE AND ACTION

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's remarks at Allahabad on the R. S. S. indicate his agreement with the men who protested against Government's leniency, even though he felt that no ban could be re-imposed on the Sangh. So long as the R. S. S. functioned peacefully, he observed, there could be no question of restricting their activities. It is unfortunate that, by telling the R. S. S. that it could function on certain conditions being satisfied, the Indian Government played into the Sangh's hands. But having done so, it has naturally to abide by the terms which Mr. Golwalkar accepted—even though he is verbally engaged in denying that he did accept them. Pandit Jawaharlal has given indication enough that the Government is watching the R.S.S. in previous utterances. Of course, this policy places a greater strain on the public than outright banning of the R.S.S. would have done but it is a burden that has to be borne.

We have commented on the situation which is far from the best that could be desired. In the atmosphere of improving communal relations, the R.S.S. is not a very helpful body. And the agitation from Pakistan keeps up a steady pressure on communalism in India which needs to be countered by nationalist propaganda, making it all the more imperative that public energy is not diverted into a resistance to R.S.S. agitation. It is possible that the Union Government's policy of giving the R.S.S. a long rope might work out all right in the end. What is important for nationalists to bear in mind is that there is no difference among them on the potentialities for mischief of the R.S.S. but only disagreement about methods of countering them. The freedom of movement allowed by the Government implies a greater responsibility on the part of national parties to resist the R.S.S. and carry on a campaign against it in public. If, instead, some of them start sniping at the Government for failing to be firm, then there will be unnecessary division in nationalist ranks out of which the R.S.S. will profit.

It is here that the special function of the Congress becomes clear. The Congress Government has allowed freedom of action. The Congress Party should undertake a campaign to counter the propaganda of communalist groups. It has hitherto been far too quiescent, waiting for the Government lead and to that extent weakening the striking force of the Government. It is true that the presence of the Congress leaders in great strength in the ministries causes difficulties and confuses the distinction between the Government and the Party. But it is one which should not be slurred over. What is the use of goading the Government which has taken its decision and is holding fast by it? If the nationalist parties take the political field against the communalists and press their case hard, the pretensions of peaceful and constitutional agitation assumed by groups like the R.S.S. will soon be exposed and circumstances will force the Government once more to resort to the ban. Pandit Jawaharlal has said that his Government is determined not to bear down with force on any political party. But there are political parties which cannot suffer democratic conditions of free discussions, or resist the temptation to resort to force. To our mind, it seems short-sighted to allow political conditions to boil over to this stage and the Government would have done better to have to forestalled trouble by early action. But, in the absence of this, it is incumbent on the organised parties to take the political field against communalists, not to lament the condition, in a mood of helplessness or despair, let alone exploit it for attacking the Government. The objective of nationalism should not be lost sight of in deploring the free scope given to communalism. It is by this means that the gap left by Government action can be covered, not by continuously rebuking Government for its clemency.

Lounge Politics

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's remark that the general outlook of Indians on life was one of 'lounge", brings to mind the opening words of a businessman who was called to inaugurate a walking club. He began, "It is better to stand than to walk; it is better to sit than to stand; it is better to lie down than to sit; it is better to sleep than to lie down. This is Hindusthan". Proceeding with subtle phrase to impress on his audience that they were unusual in this country, he extricated himself from the donation that was expected of him, and left his listeners gratified at the compliments they received. Pandit Jawaharlal was less tactful. He proceeded after this preface to say. "They (the Indians) had a tendency to sit down and talk politics." And why not? This is the one subject that does not call for strenuous preparation. Even rummy-players have resented being told by non-players that rummy is a game of chance. But no politician ever thinks of saying that amateurs should keep off. In a field where there are no barriers, poachers abound; and it is amazing how everything turns into politics. Food? The Government's procurement policy is all wrong; substitute foods have destroyed the stomachs of whole families; and the baker failed to turn up with the daily bread yesterday. Clothes? The textile workers are asking too much; the textile businessmen are misusing their profits; the Government is doing nothing, and only last week we had to do a lot of wangling to get that shirt on our back. Transport? The trains are hopelessly over-crowded; the buses are full; the trams are tedious; and we were one hour late in keeping an appointment only this morning; the straight line has ceased to be the shortest distance between two points, and all because of the Government. Even our relations with our neighbours are becoming very complicated when we have to test out his or her attitude on rummy, on smoking, on drinking, on this and that before we speak. When everything is politics, politics becomes everything, and it is no use lamenting over it. Besides, discussing politics is the only thing one can do without interfering with one's penchant for lounging. Therefore, it is well that we apply our mind to ensuring that it is all done nicely which, after all, is the final test of all human activity. We do not like Communists and Communalists because they are rude fellows who insist on pressing unpleasant things to our attention. And we like Pandit Jawaharlal because he is persuasive rather than persistent and would leave us with all our prejudices and predilections—even if they verge on the red and the rabid.

Ridiculous Claim

Absurd exaggeration may perhaps be good propaganda with some people. But that does not excuse the absurdity of the exaggeration. A supreme example of it is furnished by the Soviet newspapers "Izvestia" and 'Pravda' who have coolly credited the Red Army with the decisive role in defeating the Japanese and securing Ipan's surrender. Where did the Red Army, or for that matter, the Red Navy or the Red Air Force operate so effectively as even to make any significantly active contribution to the war against Japan?

The atom bomb fell on Hiroshima on August 6, 1945, Soviet Russia declared war on Japan on August 8, announcing that hostilities would commence on August 9, the atom bomb on Nagasaki fell on August 9; on August 10, Tokio accepted Allied peace terms. Someone from the other camp might as well claim that the Nazis were defeated in the battle for Stalingrad by Allied aircraft which bombed Rumanian oil-fields. Even if the claim of the Soviet papers may be useful in stimulating the patriotism of the people of the USSR. it is so patently ridiculous that it becomes a disservice in that it lowers the prestige of the Soviet Union outside the U.S.S.R.

Tete-à-Tete

WITHOUT COMMENT

The Prime Minister completely forgot his responsible position when he denounced both the Communists and the RSS in the same breath..... The Sangha has practised absolute peace and amity even when engaged in Satyagraha—in the true spirit of Gandhiji's ideas....."
—The "Maharatta" of Poona.

* * *

According to a Pakistan Foreign Office official, Pakistan may appeal to the United Nations Security Council to settle a dispute with India over the waters of three rivers in the Punjab flowing from India to Pakistan.

If Pakistan does that we will have the enjoyable spectacle of the Security Council being inundated with a flood of Sir Mohammad Zafrullah Khan's torrential oratory.

* * *

Karachi, September 3: Mr. Mohammad Zafrullah Khan, Pakistan's Foreign Minister, said tonight that his country attached the highest importance to the recent appeals from President Truman and Mr. Attlee and that Pakistan would, of course, give them favourable consideration.

Of course, of course, President Truman and Mr. Attlee having rendered service of the highest importance by conceding equality of status to aggressor and aggressee.

* * *

Says another Karachi report, "Indian textiles will be burnt by the Karachi Textile Importers and Wholesale Cloth Merchants' Association in the Gordhandas cloth market here on September 5, when it observes what is described as the 'Indian Textiles Boycott Day' according to a statement issued by the Association today."

We are vastly amus—we mean alarmed and perturbed.

* * *

Giving evidence at New York before the Commission of Enquiry into Forced Labour, a voluntary American organisation, the Reverend Michael Scott, the South African Missionary, said that (1) the 350,000 (African) people who worked in the gold mining industry are prisoners in the same legal sense that they are going to jail for the next 8 or 12 months and that (2) there was growing in South Africa "a system of compound labour in agriculture in which labour is used as in the mines—except that the compound are less efficient than the mines."

Yes, yes, we all know that. Even the Americans do—we mean know. But for heavene's sake as well as for the sake of White Christian civilisation sh-sh-sh lest the Russians hear about thier-forced labour.

* * *

The "Izvestia" and "Pravda" on Saturday marked, says a Moscow report, the fourth anniversary of Japan's surrender by crediting the Red Army with the decisive rôle in defeating the Japanese.

Which can only be matched by the following report from Hong-kong: "Nationalist China has issued a Presidential decree for the arrest of 19 top Communist leaders including Mao Tse-tung and General Chou En-lai, according to an official Chinese Central News Agency despatch from Canton" And vice versa.

By the way, the Hong-kong report adds, "The decree did not say how the arrests were to be carried out." And we share the disappointment to the full.

* * *

Apropos of new anti-Tito moves, the Cominform journal at Bucharest is quoted as saying that underground anti-Tito Communist groups have been formed throughout Yugoslavia in all factories and villages.

As if this was news!

SECURITY AND LIBERTY

By Shankarrao Deo

OUR PRIME MINISTER has said in a recent press conference: "It is obvious that there could be no liberty without security. In a moment of crisis, security of the State becomes a basic thing; after that comes in civil liberty. Therefore, we have to give stress on that basic thing—safety and security of the State. Civil liberty can flourish when there is security of the State."

The Prime Minister was stressing the essential function of the State, viz., the maintenance of law and order. The state is an instrument of making civilised life possible. The State, however, operates through the Government; and the distinction between the State and the Government is vital in such a discussion. The maintenance of the State is a basic thing and any action on the part of an individual or a group which might ultimately strike at the root of the State could justifiably be suppressed. The same cannot, however, be said about the efforts to change the Government. And so far as the Government has been the final arbiter regarding the validity of such actions, this issue under discussion has been through ages a source of controversy. In the present context of our life in India, political, economic and social, the question requires dispassionate and detached discussion.

CHECKING EXTREMISM

The exponents of the Social Contract theory might or might not have been wrong in their conception of the establishment of state authority through a surrender of a part of natural freedom of man. But there is no doubt that on no account either an individual or a group could be allowed that amount of freedom which may be exploited to bring about a condition where life would be "nasty, brutish and short." That the State of nature of Hobbs was not an absolutely imaginary conception, one could realise in India, after the partition, when mass murder and mass transference of population took place. With the memory of such events fresh in our minds, should we not think thrice before taking a critical view of the security measures taken by the Government? Besides, violent methods in the name of glorious ideals—liberty, equality and fraternity, have not unoften led man astray. Those who hanged King Charles I established the Protectorate of Cromwell, those who stormed the Bastille and guillotined Louis XVI established the Reign of Terror and the Empire of Napolean and those who captured power in the November Revolution in Russia and hanged the Czar established the dictatorship of a party. And the goal is still as far off as before.

History apart, are the forces of progress so developed and organised in our country today and have they such backing of conscious masses that through a violent revolution they can establish a just social order? It is obvious that those who are using kerosene rags and acid bulbs and who equate revolver with revolution have not the people behind them. For, if they had the support of the conscious masses, as they allege, they could easily capture the machinery of the State through the ballot box and establish a social order of their conception. The new Constitution of India provides for universal adult suffrage.

BLOODLESS REVOLUTIONS

Revolutions may be bloodless and therefore, all the more glorious. Since the second half of the 19th century, Democracy in Great Britain has extended slowly but surely and freedom broadened from precedent to precedent. If the budget of a nation is an index of the social and economic content of freedom of a country, the following would give some indication how the "Welfare State" has progressed in Britain.

U.K. BUDGET—1949-50

Total Revenue	..	£ 3777 million	
Total Inland Revenue (Direct Taxation, Income-Tax, Surtax, Death Duty, etc.)	..	£ 2085.5 "	i.e. 54% of total revenue
Excise (Indirect Taxation)	..	£ 663.6 "	15%
Total Expenditure	..	£ 3777 "	
Defence Budget	..	£ 759.9 "	21%
Health, Housing & Town Planning	..	£ 725.0 "	18%
Supply of Food, etc.	..	£ 547.5 "	13%

The figure of unemployment has fluctuated, for over two years, between 26 million (in June 1947) and .34 million (in December 1948), that is between 1 and 1.5 per cent of the man-power available. Over 22 million persons are employed in civil employment, of whom in agriculture there are 1.3 million and in Industries 12.7 million. There are more employed persons than ever before and production is higher than in any years between 1935 to 1949.

BETTER PRODUCTION

Productivity in most industries is higher than before: In pig iron it has increased from 107 in 1935 to 121 in 1948; in tinplate it has gone up from 83 to 119; in Hosiery the figures are 91 and 107. As against that there has also been fall in productivity mostly during the war years, that has yet not been made up. In Coal and Coke, the decline has been from 125 to 110 and 104 to 98; in cotton spinning the decline is from 112 to 101 (In all cases the base taken in 1945=100). Productivity is improving, though not as fast as one would like it.

NATIONAL INCOME IN

1938	1947	1948
	(In Millions)	
£4,460	£8,725	£9,675

INTERNAL PEACE

In this extension of political freedom to social and economic spheres is to be found the key to the uninterrupted internal peace and security for so many decades in Britain. This is the only way of reconciling the two apparently conflicting concepts of security and freedom,—nay, of making one the counterpart of the other. This is the context in which one should judge the security measures of any Government. They must primarily promote the welfare

(Continued on page 6)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Colonial Powers Exposed

Proceedings in the General Assembly's special Committee on non-self-governing territories have served the purpose of forcing the "colonial powers" to expose themselves. Under Article 73 of the U.N. Charter the administering Powers undertake an obligation to transit "statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social and educational conditions" in the non-self-governing territories under their charge. This is an obligation. Mr. Shiva Rao, however, proposed that in order to bring the United Nations into closer touch with non-autonomous areas than hitherto, member nations concerned should "voluntarily" include in their reports to the Secretary General information on "the geography, history, people, Government and human rights of the non-self-governing territories". This resolution was passed by a majority, but not before the competence of the Committee to consider it was questioned by the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands and Belgium. Why did these powers —and they are the administering powers mainly concerned — fight shy of giving the information suggested in the resolution. The principal obligation of those powers is supposed to be helping the territories forward to self-rule. If so it is perfectly natural that the United Nations should be kept informed of the progress made in that direction. If the administering powers are not willing to give that information there is only one possible interpretation of their reluctance. We are glad to note that the United States supported Mr. Shiva Rao. Will it, however, be too much to hope that when the question comes up before the General Assembly the United States will lend its powerful support to the resolution of the Special Committee?

Food Adulteration

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh had a funny story to tell in the Constituent Assembly on Friday about how a gur merchant in C.P. was mixing 20 per cent mud in his wares for six years till he was betrayed by the potter, who supplied the clay. The House was discussing the necessity of placing the subject of "adulteration of food and other goods" on the Union or Concurrent List. Commercial morality has been at the lowest ebb for some time in the country. There has been widespread adulteration, shameless profiteering and cornering of commodities. An unscrupulous operator in the groundnut market is reported to have lost for India a huge foreign order thus damaging India's groundnut trade. Recently, the Commerce Minister had a few hard things to say about the mentality of some Indian exporters, who were sending inferior and adulterated goods abroad. Raw hides were being soaked in oil and even rubbed with sand to increase their weight. These men, who have their eye only on quick profits, were unconcerned about the future of the trade. Goods meant for internal consumption are suffering no better fate. Love or money can rarely buy today unadulterated milk or ghee. This is true of many other commodities also. When caught these men escape with fines, which they gladly pay from the enormous profits they make. The law must be amended so that more exemplary punishments can be inflicted on them. One almost wishes for a moment that we were back in the middle ages where such unsocial deeds were ruthlessly suppressed. At least they should be exposed in the public and shamed into more righteous behaviour.

Telling Exposure

It is not without what are for them good reasons that the white masters of South Africa have done their utmost to stop the Reverend Michael Scott from pleading before the United Nations and the world the cause of the natives. He has, however, managed to reach America to do what he can for those unfortunate people.

Giving evidence before the Commission of Enquiry into Forced Labour, which is a voluntary American organisation, Mr. Scott has exposed the conditions under which natives work in white-owned mines—the native is deprived under "law" of any kind of proprietorship in the natural resources of his own country—and on white farms. They are conditions that cannot be denied even by the worst of the exploiting Whites. And the question irresistably arises: can those who, in the United Nations, have denounced with such passion and eloquence conditions of "slave labour" in the Soviet Union, say honestly that those conditions are much worse than those which the natives have to endure in South Africa? And the Soviet Union can offer the excuse that the victims of its "slave labour" undergo punishment for some "crime" or the other. What is the crime of the South African native?

White Civilisation

And it is literally a fact that the native, because he is a native, is a prisoner in his own native land since the population is concentrated into limited and inadequate reserves, straying out of which except with a pass and under certain conditions is met with convictions. Arrests and punishment under the Pass Laws involve nearly one-tenth of the entire native population. All this has, as Mr. Scott pointed out, turned the Africans "into a perpetually shifting mass of landless, voiceless people, trekking from country to town and town to country and depriving them of their status and dignity." Are those who are responsible for this human tragedy to be regarded as civilised or even human beings. And yet it is for the "civilisation" that they represent that the United States is being approached for a big loan. And it is to these people that Britain is so energetically working to hand over the destinies of the natives of South West Africa.

Rationing In Greater Bombay

SOME STATISTICS

By Economicus

THE RATIONING system has now been working in Greater Bombay for more than six years, but the statistics of it are known out to a few. Greater Bombay (that is Bombay City and Bombay Suburban District) has a population of nearly 3,500,000. Excluding children below two years of age, taking the average for the twelve months ending April 1949, the rest of the population was 3,389,132. Of these 278,397 were heavy manual labour workers; 2,787,439 other adults; and 323,296 children between the ages of 2 and 12 years.

AVERAGE CONSUMPTION

The daily ration per head is on the basis of 16 oz for heavy manual labour; 12 oz for other adults; and 6 oz for children. On this basis, the monthly requirement of the population is calculated to be 38,670 tons, but the offtake is only 28,925 tons, or 74.80 per cent. That is to-say, although an adult is allowed to take 12 oz per day, the average taken comes to only 9 oz. The average consumption per head per day for the population as a whole comes to 10 oz as against the estimate of 13.2 oz.

It may be recalled that, on the basis of 70 p.c. of the total population requiring 1 lb. per adult per day, and the rest 30 p.c. 12 oz. per adult per day, and taking 86 p.c. to be the adult man value of the population, the Government of India had calculated the requirements of the Indian Union as a whole to be 12.728 oz. per head per day.

The fact that in Bombay the average offtake is only 10 oz per head per day seems strange, but it can be explained by two factors. One is that there is a heavy supply of fish and meat in Bombay, and the other is that there is not in Bombay such a large percentage of farming population as in the Indian Union as a whole, and the farming population do require a heavier consumption of cereals than the city population.

DISTRIBUTION CENTRES

To handle the distribution of 28,925 tons per month, we have in Greater Bombay nearly 120 Government grain shops, 686 private grain shops, 163 co-operative society shops, 60 communal stores, and 237 factory shops. The factory shops, co-operative society shops and communal stores are allowed to register with themselves any number of ration cards, but Government grain shops and private grain shops are limited to the registration of 8,500 units — a unit being 6 oz. that is the requirement of a child, and two units being the requirement of an adult. The factory shops (237 in number) are distributing grain to factory workers and their families, and they have registered with them nearly 1,127,730 units or nearly 500,000 adult ration cards and 64,000 children's ration cards. The other shops numbering 1,029 make distribution for nearly 3,000,000 people, so that each of them cater on the average for nearly 3,000 of the population.

THE COST

As Government have the monopoly of wholesale supply in Greater Bombay, the cost to the people of the distribution of ration cards may be gathered from the fact that on the average Government allow a difference of Re. 1 per maund or Rs. 2/8 per bag of 200 lb. "plus" the cost of the bag, between the wholesale rate and the retail rate. Calculating on the average offtake of 75 p.c. of the maximum allowed, each adult may be said to take on an average 274 oz, or a little more than 17 lb. a month or 204 lb. a year. So, the difference between the wholesale rate and the retail rate — i.e. the cost of distribution — comes to Rs. 2/8 plus the cost of the bag, or Rs. 3/4, per year, or a little more than 4 annas a month. The cost of distribution of 28,925 tons. a month comes to Rs. 8,00,000 — excluding the cost of the bags — and this sum is distributed among 1,266 shops, so that each shop gets on the average a gross profit of Rs. 640 a month. If we calculate the cost of the bag as 12 annas per bag, the gross profit will amount to nearly Rs. 700 a shop. It is understood that the cost of the grain itself is about Rs. 4/8 per month. So, the average cost of distribution is about 6 p.c.

NET PROFITS

Coming to the shops and the net profits they make, enquiries show that it is the private grain shops that make the most profit. Out of the average of Rs. 700 gross profit, each private grain shop is understood to make a net profit of nearly Rs. 300 a month. But this profit is shared between six dealers, as according to

(Continued on page 6)

OUR READERS' VIEWS

First Things First

The renovation of the historic temple of Somnath in Saurashtra and the reinstallation of the idol in it is being carried out with much fanfare and publicity. A huge sum of Rs. 34 lakhs has already been collected and more may be added to this figure by the philanthropists and public-spirited men. The Saurashtra Government appears to be keen on this sacred project while some officials of the States Ministry are also associated with it.

The people of Saurashtra, I believe, are still afflicted with an acute of the vast majority of them is miser-famine and the standard of living ably low. Will the revival of worship of Somnath at the renovated and reconstructed temple provide these unfortunate people with the very basic human need: namely food and improve their standard of living?
—S. M. BEKAL

Calendar Simplified

(A) There should be Six days a week instead of 7, omitting any one out of seven days. Say, we omit here Wednesday.
(B) 5 weeks of 30 days make a month.
(C) 12 months (each of 30 days) with five or six days added after 30th of December make a lean or leap year complete.
(D) Those 5 or 6 days after the end of December of any year to be written as below:—
1st Extra of that year.
2nd Extra of that year.
3rd Extra of that year.
4th Extra of that year.
5th Extra of that year.
6th Extra of that year.
EXAMPLE: Suppose we introduce this system from 1st January 1950 Sunday, each month will begin on Sunday and end on Saturday. After 30th December 1950, days and dates to be written as below:—
1st Extra of 1950 Sunday.
2nd Extra of 1950 Monday.
3rd Extra of 1950 Tuesday.
4th Extra of 1950 Thursday (as we have omitted Wednesday).
5th Extra of 1950 Friday.
Thus 1st of January will fall on Saturday. As the year 1950 is a lean year, 5 days are added as extra.
—K. G. DOSHI

Port Of Billimora

For Billimora, considered second best port in Baroda, the state authorities had many development plans. Now it is for the Indian Government to carry them out.

Billimora has textile mills, silk mills, paperboard mills, bobbin factories, Mangalore type roofing tiles and brick factories, big saw mills, oil, rice and flour mills. It is a very big trading centre for timber and bamboos, as it is connected with many forests of Baroda, Bansda and the Dangs States, by the G.B.S. Rly. line, which runs from Billimora to Waghai. Also this G.B.S. Rly. line is also extended from Billimora Station to Bunder Siding, which gives facility to a great extent, for the transport of timber and other forest products of Baroda, Bansda, Dangs, and Indian Union forests, to the port site, for their export by Country Crafts, to the various Ports between Karachi and Cochin.

Billimora Port has also got a fair fleet of about 500 country crafts of about 15,000 tons, total capacity, and every year there is a total turn over of export and import, to and from the various ports between Karachi and Cochin, is more than about 50 lakhs of rupees. Due to the present deteriorated condition of the jetty and the port, the cargo is being stored where it is damaged by water and the merchants are incurring heavy losses.

Even the road connecting the jetty is also in a bad condition.

During the last World War, many big and small country crafts were newly built and repaired at this Port, for the military and civil use. So Billimora is well-known for building big size country crafts and vessels.

It is the duty of our popular Government to develop the centuries old trade of country crafts, by providing them all the facilities; as in the past and especially in the war-time, the country crafts have played an important part in the transport of Government military and mercantile cargo, when it was very difficult to secure a single railway wagon. In the same way Billimora Port has served an important part during the war, by transporting a lot of cargo through country crafts, to various ports and places.
—CAWASJI RUSTAMJI DALAL

CLOTHES-MOTH

One of the household pests of the monsoon is the Clothes' moth, a tiny insect with pale buff-coloured wings, which, despite its small size, is capable of doing extensive damage. For the Clothes' moth lays its eggs in any woollen cloth or fur, and seems to find its way into the most closely guarded cupboard or suitcase! The caterpillars, as soon as they hatch from the eggs, start to feed on the cloth in which they find themselves, covering themselves with a coat of the fine woollen fibres, so that they become almost invisible, while the blanket, woollen dress or sock is soon riddled with holes. When the time comes for the caterpillar to pupate, it wraps itself in a cocoon of the wool. After a short time the young moth emerges and lays more eggs in her turn so that more and more damage is done. D.D.T., Flit and camphor are good as deterrents, and newspaper is said to be excellent since the moths apparently object to the smell of the newsprint. Best of all is the sunshine, for these little moths are essentially lovers of darkness and hidden corners.
—D. R.

CLOTHES-MOTH

Karnatak Go Down Fighting To Maharashtra

PARAB'S GRAND DISPLAY IN ZONAL FOOTBALL

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A Maharashtra XI conquered a Karnatak XI this evening by four goals to nil in the Zonal Football Tournament at the Cooperage in an encounter that was replete with thrills, but it was a superior combination and the clever scheming of Parab that enabled the better side to win.

Maharashtra were definitely the better side. Thtey had Parab, Bhimrao and Saloo of Trades to lead the attack and their defence had very little to think about. Karnatak were rather disjointed and though Peter and Ganesh assisted Karnatak they received very little support and had their final efforts washed away by Maharashtra's goalie, Samant.

Maharashtra were awarded a penalty kick when Bhimrao was brought down in the box by Damodar in the fifth minute of play. Parab took the kick and Thingalaya affected a save as Parab shot right into him, not even moving, but Gopalan, the referee saw otherwise and awarded the kick to be taken again. This time Parab shot into the corner of the net and Thingalaya's efforts with a dive failed.

Bhimrao gave Lallo a fine opportunity of scoring, when he pushed through a goalmouth pass from close in and Laloo made no mistake about it to give his side Maharashtra the second goal seventeen minutes after the opener.

Karnatak were unduly pressed by a well knitted attack, but they took managed to break through particular on the left-flank when Peter sent across some capital centres but these failed to make much of an impression on Maharashtra's goal for apart from Ganesh there was no effective goal shooter.

Thingalaya in trying to save a shot from Laloo, failed to collected confidentaly and Laloo who rushed in tried to score but was off side in the process and a free kick was awarded Maharashtra led in the interval stage by two goals.

Karnatak would have gained a reducer early in the second period through a somewhat lucky chance when Samant in Maharashtra's goal whilst bumping the ball failed to collect it and Govindraj got his foot to it but it went wide.

D. M. Mandon almost put Maharashtra ahead with a gift goal when he shot into his own goal but the ball luckily struck the cross bar, but soon after this Parab scored his side third goal off a grand outside the gcal area angular shot which Thingalaya misjudged completely. Two minutes later midway through the second half Laloo scored Maharashtra's fourth goal from close in, connecting a fine pass from Bhimrao.

Bhimrao proved rather unlucky when he tried a grounded shot from close up in the box but it strick the upright and rebounded into play, Pimplegaokar standing handy failed to shoot straight into an empty goal.

A free kick came Karnatak's way and D. M. Mandon taking the kick just outside the box sent in a midsection shot which though powerful was well collected by Samant in goal. Maharashtra triumphed by four goals to nil.

The teams:

MAHARASHTRA: Samant; Shivram, Mahudu, Raval, Shanker, Saranav; Bhimrao, Parab, Laloo, Savarth, Pimplegaokar.

KARNATAK XI: Thingalaya; D. M. Mandon, Sunder Shetty; B. N. Shetty, Y. M. Mandon, Damodar; Samuel, Govindraj, Ganesh, Robert, Peter.

REFEREE: Gopalan.

Earlier this evening Karnatak School and Students Union were concerned in a goalless draw in the School's tournaments organised by the Karnatak Sports Association.

More Sports News On Page 7

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage
5-45 p.m. South Indian's vs. Rest XI (Semi-Final Zonal Tournament)
St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel
4-30 p.m. Mazagaon Docks vs. Mahim Young Boys (H.V.M. Cup)
5-40 p.m. B.E.S.T. vs. Asbestos Cement (Second Division Harwood League)

BADMINTON
Bombay Gymkhana Courts
5-45 p.m. Western India Championship

TABLE TENNIS
Sir Navrosji Saklatwalla Courts, C.C.I.
5-45 p.m. First and Second round Junior's Doubles
6-15 p.m. First and Second round Mixed Doubles
7-45 p.m. First and Second round C.C.I. Plate (C.C.I. Open Championship).

Stop Press

BANTAMWEIGHT TITLE

THE HAGUE, (HOLLAND), Sept. 4 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Mahmoud Namdju of Iran won the Bantamweight Title in the World Weight Lifting Championships which opened here this evening. The Light-Heavyweight class was also down for decision later in the evening.

TABLE TENNIS AT C.C.I.

Miss Dharap Extended By Miss Munshi

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Play was confined to only the women's singles and men's doubles in the Cricket Club of India Open Table Tennis Championships this evening, and many interesting matches were fought out, specially in the women's singles. Miss Jaya Walawalkar and Miss Suhasini Dharap were both extended to three games. The former was taken to the limit of three games by the hard-hitting Indu Desai. Jaya lost the first game narrowly but won the next two.

Suhasini Dharap who has been the runner-up in all the tournaments played so far this season beat Miss Dhun Munshi in three games. Suhasini was lucky to win the first game over the extra points. In the next game Dhun proved to be too steady for her, and the scores were one game all. In the decider however Suhasini made very few mistakes to win the game at 21-12.

Although Mrs. Banoo Cama won her match against Mrs. Rajagopalan in two straight games, the match was in no way one-sided. In both the games, the winner was extended fully, and the great experience of Mrs. Cama stood her in good stead.

In the men's doubles, Vittal and Narayanan accounted for Varde and Baliga in two straight games in the second round.

The junior pair, Sudhir Thakersey and Prakash Nayudu gave a good account of themselves, although it must be admitted that the opposition in each case was not of the best, these two youngsters won both their first and second round matches with great ease

The following were the results:—

Women's Singles

FIRST ROUND: Mrs. K. Ghosh beat Miss Ruby Satarwalla 21-14 21-16; Miss Indu Desai beat Miss Betty Demello 21-13 21-13; Miss Roda Shroff beat Miss Amina Joosab 21-11 21-8; Miss K. Boyle beat Miss S. R. Amladi 21-17 21-17; Miss J. Walawalkar w.o. "A" Player. Mrs. Meera Gajendrasingh w.o. "B" Player, Miss Siloo Motiwalla w.o. Mrs. Rati Kantawala. Mrs. Rajagopalan beat Miss Rose Fernandez 21-8 21-11; Miss Dhun Mistry beat Miss Kusum Lotwalla 21-16 23-21; Miss Dhun Munshi beat Mrs. U. Vaidya 21-10 21-11; Mrs. Gool Nasikwalla beat Mrs. E. M. Edwards 21-4 21-4; Miss D. G. Gore beat Miss Dharpade 21-7 23-21; Miss P. C. Chinoy w.o. "D" Player; Mrs. Mani Bharucha beat Miss M. Canteenwalla 21-11, 21-13; Mrs. Banu Cama beat Mrs. Phiroze Tipnis 21-14 21-14; Miss Suhasini Dharap beat Miss K. Cassinath 21-5 21-6.

SECOND ROUND: Mrs. Meera Gajendrasingh beat P. C. Chinoy 21-13 21-15; Mrs. Gool Nasikwalla beat Miss Sillo Motiwalla 21-11 21-14; Miss R. Shrofff beat Miss Dhun Mistry 21-14 21-10; Miss Jaya Walawalkar beat Misss Indu Desai 19-21 21-14 21-12; Mrs. Mani Bharucha beat Miss K. Boyle 21-14 21-8; Mrs. B. Cama beat Mrs. Rajagopalan 22-20 21-18; Miss Dwarka Gore beat Mrs. K. Ghosh 21-19 13-21 23-21; Suhasini Dharap beat Dhun Munshi 23-21 15-21 21-14.

Men's Doubles

SECOND ROUND: Y. M. Mahajan and U. S. Bangera beat K. F. Kulkarni and P. Srinivasan 21-12 21-18; Y. S. Vyas and I. R. Joosab beat B. S. Cooper and P. S. Sandhavlaia 21-19 21-17; U. M. Chandarana and R. M. Khatau beat L. H. Lulla and M. N. Ahuja 21-7 21-10; O. Dyer and H. M. Khanchand beat S. K. Jalundwalla and N. L. Bhat 21-16 20-22 21-17; K. R. Panjri and B. B. Samant beat B. N. Sen and N. K. Subbarao 21-11 21-14; V. V. Prabhu and B. A. Laljee beat R. B. Krishna and R. S. Mani 21-13 21-12; Kumar Ghosh and P. K. Chaubal beat N. R. Desai and V. B. Jog 21-17 21-12; I. A. Laljee and S. B. Jog beat M. Shinde and I. S. Swamy 21-12 18-21 21-12; D. P. Somayya and D. P. Sampat beat B. B. Palekar and J. Ezekiel 21-16 21-11; M. V. S. Vittal and K. N. S. Narayan beat P. S. Varde and B. P. Baliga 21-16 21-14; N. B. Mistry and V. M. Nadkarni beat S. V. Gaokar and P. Kumar 21-16 21-11; C. P. Nayudu and S. K. Thackersey beat P. J. Amin and H. J. Kapadia 21-19 21-14; J. S. Patkar and S. L. Shroff beat M. M. Dalvi and B. J. Poncha 18-21 21-19 21-19; D. H. Kapadia and S. N. Motiwalla beat J. D. Jhaveri and J. M. Joshi 21-5 21-6; D. N. Bhatkal and A. S. Amladi beat S. J. Karawade and J. N. Galvankar 21-15 20-22 21-15.

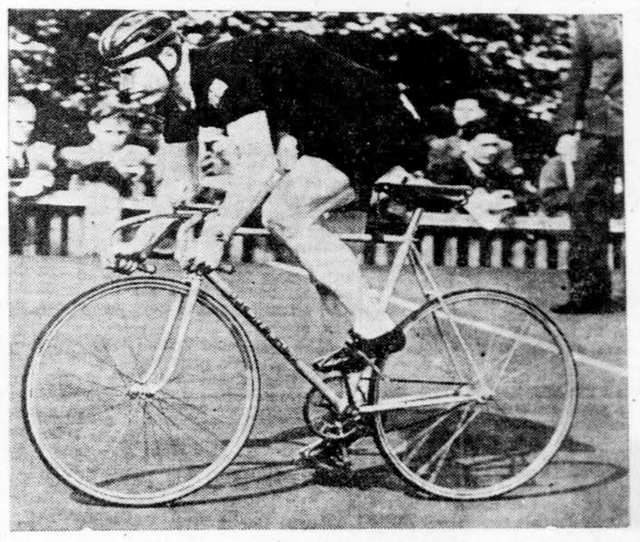
I. F. A. Shield Final Postponed

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4, (PTI): The I.F.A. Shield Final between East Bengal and Mohan Bagan, which was scheduled to be played tomorrow, has been postponed to a later date.

On a request made by the East Bengal Club, the Governing body of the I.F.A. tonight decided to postpone the match to Friday subject to the approval of the other side, namely, Mohan Bagan.

The East Bengal Club applied for a postponement of the date on the ground that some of their players are on the sick list and one away with the Indian team at Kabul.

BRITAIN'S NO. 1 CYCLIST



Manchester's Reg Harris has brought another honour to Britain. He is the first Englishman to win the world professional sprint cycle championship staged at Copenhagen. Recognised as Britain's No. 1 cyclist, Harris had, even before he turned a professional, won over 35 international events in England, Paris, Brussels, Geneva, Zurich, Luxembourg Amsterdam, Antwerp, Ghent and Copenhagen. He also held the amateur world title. Five feet nine, Reg took to track racing in 1936. He was born at Bury (Lancashire) and achieved international fame as a member of the Manchester Wheeler's Club.

Rangers Club Organize Another International Boxing Feast

BRITISH, IRANIAN AND CEYLONESE CHAMPIONS TO TAKE PART

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Yet another big international show will be put up by that ever popular organization, Rangers Boxing Club on October 12. Three such internationals will in all probability appear in Bombay if all goes well with their respective local associations.

Terry Adams, the Rangers Club Secretary when in England on a holiday made some good boxing contacts and set Bombay on the pugilistic map. Whist on his sojourn Terry Adams got into touch with Mr. James McIntosh, the Amateur Boxing Association Secretary in London and was promised that he would sanction the visit of any British boxer the Rangers Club intending bringing out.

Mr. Terry Adams received a cable from George Whiting, the well-known boxing correspondent of the London Evening Standard, intimtaing that Rau Latham, the British international lightweight, who was voted the 'Boxer of the year' for 1948-'49 has consented to come out to Bombay and fight Gene Raymond, the Indian international and lightweight champion on the Rangers programme. Latham's passage by air has been booked and it only remains for the A.B.A. London to give its official sanction.

Damshedabadi, Iranian heavyweight champion and finalist in the World Olympic games in 1948 at London who was beaten by N. Nillsson of Sweden will in all probability be matched against Behram Irani the Indian heavyweight fighter. Rangers Club hope to obtain the necessary permission for Djamshedji from the Anjuman Tharbayat at Badani, the Amateur Controlling body in Teheran.

A Ceylonese Champion will also figure and Alec Obeysekere, the welterweight champion of Ceylon will meet either Peter Princ' or Vincent Pereira. Of course due to some understandable reasons we learn that Vincent will not function in the ring for some time to come, but his return is welcome.

Together with these grand fights the local talent will not be kept in the background and local secretaries of boxing clubs should please contact Mr. Terry Adams, New C.I.D. Building, Head Police Office if they want their boxers to feature on the programme.

GLOBE EASILY BEATEN BY BLUE WIZARDS

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Two matches were played in the second round of the Das Cup Tournament this evening but a result was obtained only in the game between Blue Wizards and Globe Sports 'A' which the former won by four goals to one while the one between the junior string of Goan Sports and Young Labour ended in draw each side scoring once at the St. Xaviers ground Parel.

Both teams were evenly balanced with the result that the exchanges were equally shared and rival goals were visited in turn.

Blue Wizards took an early lead in the fifth minute of play when Y. D'Cunha netted but Globe were not to take matters lying down they immediately retaliated and drew level through yanki. A few minutes before the interval Blue Wizards again forged into lead with Martin scoring.

The teams adjourned for the breather with Blue Wizards leading by two goals to one.

After the restart Globe tried their best to equalise but were unable to get the better of the opposing defenders. There was no further score till a few minute before the call of time when Y. D'Cunha and Martin scored a goal apiece to complete the score for the day.

In the earlier game in the same tournament Young Labour held the junior string of Goan Sports to draw each side scoring once in the second period of play after a barren first half.

After the change of ends the Goan's took the lead midway through this period through Lourencino but this advantage was short lived for Yusuf immediately equalised for Young Labour.

After this there was no further score despite the rival sides trying their utmost to score.

FUNDS SLOWLY TRICKLING IN

Sending British Team For Empire Games

LONDON, Sept. 4 (PTI-Reuter)—Contributions to the fund to send English athletes to the British Empire Games at Auckland next February are slowly trickling in and to date about £10,000 of the target of £20,000 (a minimum target) has been either given or promised.

This means that at present about forty English athletes can be sent, perhaps a few more. It is hoped that a team of around 100 will finally go to New Zealand, and there are good reasons for supposing there will eventually be enough money to send them.

The appeal committee is far from despondent. If they have not enough money to send all the athletes by air they will try and get as many as possible to go by boat thereby saving at least £100 a head and enabling them to send more competitors.

The last minute cancellation of the five-aside Indoor Soccer Tournament at Wembley, due to objection by the players union, robbed the funds of about £3,000, but there are plans afoot to stage something else which will bring in, it is hoped, a much bigger sum.

Among the most generous donors have been Australian banks and business houses, but money has come from all quarters. The subscription list is topped by the News of the World with £1,000, while the Football Association and the Magazine World Sport have each donated £250. Individual soccer clubs have sent in donations among them being one of £50 from Derby County.

Hitherto none of the big sporting associations, the M.C.C., Rugby Football Union or the Lawn Tennis Association have subscribed but letters have been received from them saying the matter is under consideration. There is every expectation that something will be forthcoming from each.

RIVAL TEAMS FOR ZONAL SEMI-FINAL

South Indian Team Well Composed

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The following will represent the rival teams in to-morrow evenings game at the Cooperage in the Zonal Football Tournament in which the Rest and South Indians are contesting the semi finals:—

South Indians:— Aricknathan, Manuel, Papen (Snr.) Ananthram, Krishnan, Calaram, Galan, Anwer, Mukundan, Thomas, Verghese, Mahomed, Kuppuswamy, Parmeswaram, Anthony and Santiago Papen (Jr.).

The Rest XI:— Bhoja; H. Francis, Michael, A. Francis, Middlecoat, Govind, I. Abraham, H. Alraham, Woodcock, Le Febour, Pereira, Beasely, Leahy.

Football In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Sept. 4 (P.T.I.): The Delhi Youngmen defeated the R.I.A.F. by three goals to nil in the final of the Governor-General's Estate Football Tournament here today.

The New Delhi Heroes won the Losers' Semi-finals Cup by defeating the National Club by five goals to one.

The Governor-General Mr. C. Rajagopalachari who witnessed the play, distributed the prizes.

Addressing the gathering he advised them to take greater interest in sports and let the capital lead the rest in sports.

WESTERN INDIA BADMINTON

Miss Rege Extended By Miss Pandit

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Many keen matches were played this evening at the Bombay Gymkhana, when the Western India Badminton Championships were continued today. K. S. Tiley from Nasik won his encounter very easily, beating Rangachari to the tune of 15-4, 15-3 in the two games. G. Fernandes and M. Pereira were extended to three games by their opponents K. R. Swamy and P. B. Sashithal. Pereira lost the first game, but rallied splendidly to win the next two and the match with them. G. Fernandes' match with Swamy was a very close affair, and the former won in the final game with the score in his favour reading 15-11.

The most interesting matches were however played in the first round of the women's singles event. Miss Sushila Rege had to give off her very best to overcome a determined opponent in Miss L. Pandit. Miss Rege won the first game, but Miss Pandit executing neat drops had her opponent all at sea in the second game. Miss Pandit constantly attacked her opponent at the net, and had her beaten many a times to level the game score at one all. Realising the fact that Miss Pandit possessed a very effective Backhand drop, Miss Rege avoided playing that stroke, and tossing well behind forced Miss Pandit into making errors, and ultimately won the game narrowly in the decider.

In the other match Miss Vasumati Oak won the first game from Miss Om Kacker before the latter could settle down. But in the next two games Miss Kacker never gave any chance to her opponent, and won conceding in all nine points in the last two games.

The following were the results:—

Men's Singles

L. S. Khan beat P. Suri 15-9 15-9; Bala V. Ullal beat P. T. Bhide 15-2 15-2 A. S. Parulekar beat V. M. Jain 15-4 15-3; K. S. Tiley beat R. Rangachari 15-4 15-3; S. C. Pendurkar beat K. L. Suri 15-11 17-14; K. K. Sachdev beat W. Gomms, 18-13 17-16; B. B. Katara w.o. M. P. Desai; P. D. Raut beat P. M. Talpade 15-2 15-1; V. A. Madgaonkar beat V. C. Datta 15-7 15-5; N. J. Antia beat B. V. Sirsat 18-15 15-11; D. S. Kumble beat H. K. Chittal 15-18 17-14 15-13; B. M. Ahuja beat M. L. Pradhan 15-1 15-6; M. Pereira beat P. B. Sashithal 8-15 17-14 15-8; G. Fernandes beat K. R. Swamy 15-7 12-15 15-11; D. G. Mulekar beat S. G. Damle 17-15 15-11; V. G. Bhide beat V. M. Karna 15-4 15-7; M. R. Kundaji beat C. M. Shaik, 15-11 15-10; D. R. Gadgil w.o. L. M. Shah.

Women's Singles

Miss S. D. Rege beat Miss L. Pandit 11-8 4-11 11-8; Miss Om Kacker beat Miss V. Oak 4-11 11-4 11-5; Mrs. N. Lewis beat Miss M. Apte 11-7 11-2.

Junior's Singles

L. S. Raman beat H. V. Nanavati 15-2 15-2; A. S. Parikh beat J. M. Kothary 15-8 11-15 15-9; K. J. Narwekar w.o. J. L. Parikh; A. Parekh beat H. N. Shah 15-9 15-6; J. S Mehta beat H. Singh 15-4 15-1; H. P. Dossa beat A. Patel 15-4 15-5; K. V. Kulkarni w.o. "A" Player.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

COURT NO. 1: 5-30 Davinder Mohan and M. N. Desai vs. V. C. Datta and D. R. Gadgil; 5-50 L. R. Agaskar and Partner vs. S. S. Parulekar and A. S. Kalyanpurkar 6-10. M. M. Poole and D. G. A. Rose vs. K. S. Tiley and Partner; 6-30 V. A. Madgaonkar and Partner vs. K. L. Suri and K. K. Sachdev; 6-50 B. P. Koppikar and P. M. D. Thackersey vs. M. P. Desai and P. M. Jhaveri; 7-10 P. M. Talpade and M. L. Pradhan vs. G. P. Shirke and R. A. Dongre; S. B. Sashithal and B. D. Chandawar vs. G. S. Kalyanpur and C. P. Merchant.

COURT NO. 2: 5-30 M. R. Shah and N. K. Thakkar vs. W. Gomms and L. D'Souza; 5-50 O. Alves and D. S. Kumble vs. D. B. Sidhwa and Partner; 6-10 M. K. Bhopardikar vs. T. Mahadevan; 6-30 B. V. Sirsat and A. S. Patel vs. R. Rangachari and Partner; 6-50 A. V. Muzumdar and D. M. Bhat vs. N. K. Bhat and R. S. Belthangadi; 7-10 M. G. Mangalvedhekar and D. N. Dhongade vs. P. H. Kamat and Partner; 7-30 B. T. Bhide and K. R. Swamy vs. J. V. Kamath and Partner.

COURT NO. 3: 5-30 C. Chand and M. Chaudhari vs. D. S. Godbole and V. D. Gangol; 5-50 N. G Ahuja and G. Walwekar vs. D. Natu and S. M. Mahendale; 6-10 P. B. Sashithal and Partner vs. V. G. Bhide and Partner; 6-30 N. K. Thomas and V. M. Karna vs. V. Y. Vengurlekar and M. R. Desai; 6-50 M. R. Kundaji and D. G. Mulekar vs. D. D. Parulekar and N. K. Chittal; 7-10 V. M. Jain and Nanavatty vs. B. R. Agaskar and Partner.

National Cricket Club Escapes Defeat Narrowly

RAIN INTERFERES WITH MOST OF THE MATCHES IN KANGA LEAGUE CRICKET

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Rain again interfered with the Dr. Kanga Cricket League today when only five of the fifteen matches were played. Not a ball was bowled in the abandoned fixtures, while in the others in which play started a little after 3-30 p.m. only the Aga Khan Gymkhana was able to secure first-innings from Ghatkopar Jolly Cricketers.

Playing on the Baronet Cricket Club ground, the Aga Khan Gymkhana bundled out their rivals for 20. Noordin Ladak claimed four wickets for 2, while the remaining wickets were shared by A Poonja, J. A. Mahomed and B. Ruttonsey for 6, 2 and 5 runs respectively. The winners had little difficulty in topping the total and after declaring their innings for 46 with half their side out, tried their utmost to secure an outright victory. When stumps were drawn the losers had collected 29 for 5.

The National Cricket Club underestimated the Prabhu Young Cricketers and nearly paid the penalty. After making 61 for 7 they put in their opponents, leaving them with fifty minutes to gain victory. Prabhu Young Cricketers made a bold bid for victory and when play ceased were only six runs short of a win with five wickets in hand.

The Naoroz Cricket Club were also robbed of victory by the clock. Betting first, they declared their innings at 81 for 4 and then went on to dismiss nine of their rivals for 25.

The following were the results:—

Brothers Club drew with Gowd Saraswat CC:

Brothers Club 82 for 6 decl. (S.N. Mehta 30, M. M. Dalvie 3 for 24); Gowd Saraswat CC 36 for 3 (J. B. Khot 2 for 17).

National CC drew with Prabhu Young Cricketers:

National CC 61 for 7 decl. (D. R. Kher 25); Prabhu Young Cricketrs 55 for 5.

Naoroz CC drew with Pathare Prabhu Young Cricketers:

Naoroz CC 81 for 4 decl. (F. P. Gandhi 26); Pathare Prabhu Young Cricketers 25 for 9, (B. N. Karbhari 5 for 10).

Friends Union CC drew with Young Men's Muslim Association:

Young Men's Muslim Association 56 for 8 (Hasan Patel 28, Abdul Kadar 5 for 26); Friends Union CC 20 for 3.

Aga Khan Gymkhana beat Ghatkopar Jolly Cricketers on the first innings by five wickets:

Ghatkopar Jolly Cricketers 20 (Noordin Ladak 4 for 2) and 29 for 5; Aga Khan Gymkhana 46 for 5 decl. (B. Thakkar 3 for 9).

MATCHES ABANDONED

The following matches were abandoned without a ball being bowled.

Young Zoroastrians CC vs. CCI; Islam Gymkhana vs. Bombay Gymkhana; Sunder CC vs. Baronet CC; Jolly Cricketers vs. Dadar Hindu Gymkhana; Fort Vijaya vs. Dadar Union SC: P. Hindu Gymkhana vs. Maharashtra Young Cricketers; Hindu Gymkhana (Bombay North) vs. Dadar Parsi Colony SC; Khar Gymkhana vs. New Hindu Gymkhana; Bohra Cricketers vs. Parsi Gymkhana; Gaud Union CC vs. Catholic Gymkhana.

WIMBLEDON WOMAN CHAMPION BEATEN

Doris Hart Beats Louis Brough In Straight Sets

FOREST HILLS, (NEW YORK), Sept. 4 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Miss Doris Hart, third ranked American player, today provided a major upset in the United States Lawn Tennis Championships by defeating Wimbledon champion, Miss Louise Brough, 7-5, 6-1 to reach the final of the women's singles.

Both players are in the United States Weightman Cup team to meet Britain on September 9 and 10. The second semi-final was being played later in the afternoon between Britain's Mrs. Betty Hilton and defending champion, Mrs. Margaret Osborne-Dupont.

Miss Hart's brilliant delivery gave her a distinct advantage. Not once during the match could Miss Brough break service. Going up to the net at every opportunity Miss Hart pinned her opponent to the back court. As the match progressed Miss Brough became nervous and her overhead play practically suffered.

C. IN C's AND GOVERNOR'S XI MATCH ABANDONED

Rain Interferes With Play At Poona

POONA, Sept. 4 (PTI—A large number of Poona's cricket enthusiasts, who turned up at the Poona Club to see India's General K. M. Cariappa play, returned a little disappointed as continuous drizzle cause the match between the Governor's eleven and Cariappa's elevn to be abandoned after lunch. The interest in the match had been further heightened by the presence of India's three test players R. S. Modi and S. G. Shinde, who were playing for the Governor's eleven and Capt. Hemu Adhikari, stationed at Dhond, who was assisting the other side.

In the two hours play, Gen. Cariappa impressed with is smart fielding and accurate bowling. He sent down only three overs and off the sixth ball of his very first over, he had Raja Maharaj Singh caught by Lt.-Col. Khanna for 11.

The Governor won the toss and elected to bat. At lunch his team had scored 115 for the loss of three wickets. 66 of these came off Modi's bat, who remained unbeaten.

Following were the scores:

GOVEROR'S XI

N. D. Nagarvalla c Gen. Rajendrasingh b Capt. Mohanlal	20
D.S. Doctor lbw Capt. Mohanlal	0
R.S. Modi not out	66
Raja Maharaj Singh c Lt.-Col. Khanna b Gen. Cariappa	11
K.V. Bhandarkar not out	4
S. G. Shinde, Capt. Swamy, Davil, Major Pavri, E. Dique and Damoo Janoo did not bat.	
Extras	5
Total (for Three wickets)	115

C.IN.C's XI TEAM

Gen. Cariappa (Capt)., Lt.-Gen. Maharaj Sri Rajendrasinhji, Brigadier Dhargalkar, Lt.-Col. K.C. Khanna, Lt.-Col. Rajendar Singh, Capt. H. Adhikari, Capt. Mohanlal, Lt. Manohar, Lt. Pradhan and Mani.

R

For selling bread unauthorisedly and at a higher than the controlled price, NOOR MAHOMED JUMAL was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 2,000 or in default to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment and Abid Hoosanan was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 300/- or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

For using wholemilk in the preparation of Shrikhand, NARSIDAS BHAGWANDAS SHAH was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 1,500 or in default to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

For using wholemilk in the preparation of Kulpi-Malai, MADHU KONDIBA was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 50/- or in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment.

For possessing bajri in excess of the possession limit without a permit, AMJADALLI MAHOMEDALLI was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 200/- or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

For selling bread unauthorisedly ALI ELLIAS was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 200/- or in default to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

R

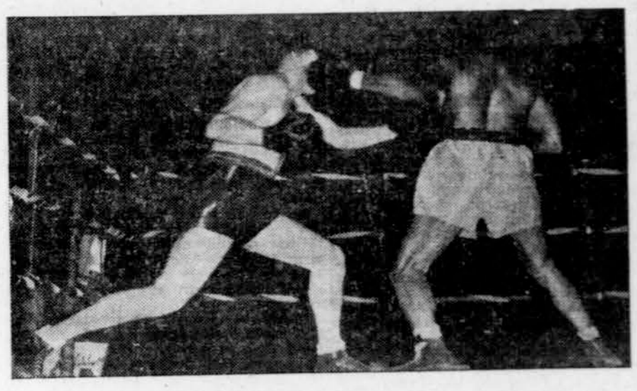
CONSUMERS OF COAL and COKE, who have already been granted permits by the Provincial Coal Controller, Bombay, are entitled to draw the following percentage of quotas against those permits during the month of September, 1949.

Steam Coal	100%
Soft Coke (additional 50% will be allowed on application.)	100%
Deshi Bhatta (for industrial consumers only)	100%
Foundry Hard Coke (for industrial use only)	75%

(In addition 25% Deshi Bhatta Coke will be issued on demand by the Foundries).

2. Consumers desirous of having a permit for the purchase of either Deshi Bhatta, Soft Coke, or Steam Coal, may apply to the Provincial Coal Controller, No. 10, Queens' Barracks, Opposite Cooperage, Bombay, for the same.

Walcott Stages A Come Back



"Jersey" Joe Walcott, American heavyweight stages a come back when he knocked out Olle Tandberg of Sweden in the fifth round. He is here shown scoring with a left to Tandberg's face, but the Swede counters with a left to "Jersey's" body.

AUSTRALIA TO SUPPLY CAPITAL GOODS TO INDIA

Mutual Exchange Of Essential Commodities

NEW DELHI, Sept. 4 (U.P.I.).

AUSTRALIA will supply capital goods to India besides 530 tons of butter, 600 tons of cheese, processed milk, 3000 tons of lead and 5000 tons of zinc, while India will supply to Australia, 1,00,000 tons of jute goods, cotton textiles, 10,000 tons of manganese ore, linseed and linseed oil, castor seed and coal, according to an Indo-Australian understanding on mutual exchange of commodities during the current year.

Consequent on the visit to Australia last year of Mr. C. C. Desai, Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, in connection with the E.C.A.F.E. conference, talks, between the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India, and the office of the Australian High Commissioner have been taking place in Delhi, the aim being frequent exchanges of information on the availability in each country of commodities important to the economy of the other and the mutual facilitation of the supply of such commodities. Where controls exists, each country has endeavoured to the best of its ability to arrange allocations of commodities requested by the other.

Both governments are satisfied with the progress in securing supplies of essential commodities which these talks have made possible, and believe that it will be in their mutual interest to continue this informal and valuable procedure in the future.

BHARATHI DAY AT PONDICHERRY

C. R. Srinivasan To Preside Over Celebrations

PONDICHERRY, Sept. 4, (PTI): Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, Editor of the "Swadesamitran" will preside over the "Bharathi Day" celebrations here organised by the local Bharathi Memorial Committee for September 11.

The Committee are also staging a musical contest when some select songs of the great composer will be sung.

In the evening, a life-size portrait of the Tamil savant will be taken in a procession through the principal streets of the town.

Indian Cloth To Be Burnt In Pakistan

KARACHI, Sept. 3 (PTI-Reuter): Indian textiles will be burnt by the Karachi Textile Importers and Wholesale Cloth Merchants Association in the Gordhandas Cloth Market here on September 5, when the Association observes what is described as the "Indian Textiles Boycott", Day, according to a statement issued by the Association today.

Quoting this the Pakistan Associated Press reported that the Association would take out a procession to demonstrate "the determination of the trade to completely boycott Indian textiles."

Two delegations of the Textile Importers and the Wholesale Cloth Merchants' Association of Karachi are shortly flying to East Pakistan and Lahore to acquaint the cloth traders in these centres with the Association's attitude in this matter.

Cloth Situation To Be Reviewed In Bombay

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 4.—It is reliably learnt that high-level talks between India's Supply Minister Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee on the one side and Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel on the other will be soon taking place at Bombay. The entire textile situation will be reviewed during the talks Dr. Mukherjee is expected in Bombay during this week.

FINAL ESTIMATES OF WINTER OILSEEDS

NEW DELHI, Sept. 4: According to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, below are the final estimates of winter oilseeds of the Indian Union for 1948-49:

LINSEED: The area sown and the outturn expected during the current year are estimated at 3,877,000 acres and 439,000 tons as against 3.977,000 acres and 431,000 tons of last year showing a decrease of 2.5 per cent in area and an increase of 1.9 per cent in outturn. The decline in acreage has mainly occurred in Hyderabad and Madhya Bharat while increase in production has mainly occurred in C.P. and Berar. In U. P. there has been some increase both in area and yield.

RAPE AND MUSTARD: The area and the yield estimated for the current year are 4,453,000 acres and 726,000 tons as against 4,615,000 acres and 806,000 tons of last year being a decrease of 3.5 per cent in acreage and 9.7 per cent in yield. The decrease in acreage has mainly occurred in the East Punjab and is attributed to the difficulties of resettlement of refugee cultivators and also due to scarcity of rains at the time of sowing. U.P. has recorded a decrease in yield due to damage to the crop on account of cloudy weather and strong westerly winds. Some increase in acreage and yield has been reported in the case of the Matsya Union.

INDONESIA CAN ABSORB ASIATICS

White Australia Policy Only "Mild Irritant"

JOGJAKARTA, Sept 4 (PTI- Reuter): Hadji Agoe Salim, Indonesian Republican Foreign Minister, in an interview today at his private residence here said "the White Australia policy is only a mild irritant to Indonesians as the United States of Indonesia, when fully sovereign, will be a rich arable land and capable of absorbing Asiatics from adjacent lands who otherwise might envy Australia's open spaces."

Hadji Salim said that Asiatics would be able to settle more easily in Indonesia than in Australia even if the White Australian policy did not exist.

INDECENT SUGGESTION

Referring to Washington unofficial reports that the United States Navy might control Sourabaya naval base in the event of Dutch withdrawal, Salim, said he regarded this suggestion as "indecent and calculated to prejudice the present Hague negotiations".

He said "the Republic had not considered the suggestion for a moment. Such suggestions play into the hands of individuals and powers who may wish to see the conference fail".

The Minister said the Republican Government had established a board to investigate cases of Communists arrested for complicity in the Medium revolt.

Each individual case would be investigated, and thus the question of amnesty for Communists did not arise now.

PEACE AND NOT ARMIES

Referring to suggestions that British, Australia, or Indian Army officers be asked to instruct the Indonesian Army Salim said this had never been discussed by the Government.

Salim added: "We don't believe those who say the Army will control the Republic. The Republic is in command and will remain in command.

"We are thinking of peace more than armies. We want to get our young soldiers back to school and back to peaceful living."

"BRABAZON ONE" MAKES HER MAIDEN FLIGHT

Largest Civil Land Plane

FILTON, (NEAR BRISTOL), Sept. 4 (P.T.I.-Reuter).

THE 130-ton giant aircraft "Brabazon One", largest civil land plane in the world, made a 27-minute maiden flight here today.

She took off at noon from a specially constructed runway, and thousands of spectators, including experts from 11 countries, cheered as the huge cigar-shaped body of the aircraft rose. She travelled above the rest of the runway at a height of about 20 feet and ten minutes later she was circling steadily over Bristol and the villages of South Gloucestershire at a height estimated at 500 feet. The roar of her engines as she took off could be heard two miles away.

It was later officially announced that the "Brabazon one", today reached an altitude of between 3,500 and 4,000 feet.

The eight-motor, 130-ton aircraft took off in 500 yards at a speed of 85 miles per hour.

12 MILLION STERLING

The Brabazon project has involved the British taxpayer in an outlay of 12 million sterling. This covers the construction of an outsize hanger with 65 feet high doors, the runway, 17,000 drawings, research work, development of precision tools and the building of two of these "winged monsters".

The two machines represent about fifty per cent of the total outlay.

Brabazon Mark One, which flew today, is an experimental plane.

Mark two, now on the stocks, is intended to be used on the London-New York route of the British Overseas Airways Corporation service.

It is likely to carry 100 passengers on this route but may take twice as many on shorter flights.

Burmese Rice Exports

RANGOON, Sept. 4 (PTI Reuter): Burma exported 98,000 tons of rice during August, it was officially announced here.

Total shipments of rice from January to August this year amounted to 990,000 tons against an export target for the year of 1,250,000 tons.

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GNB

SECURITY AND LIBERTY

(Continued from Page 4)

of the people. The people must get sufficient food and cloth at reasonable rates, gainful employment and a measure of social service, such as free primary education, medical help, etc. In the discharge of this most essential function, the Government have to face boldly such anti-social elements as black-marketers, hoarders, tax evaders and selfish and negligent industrialists and businessmen, as they have to tackle those elements in the society who use acid bulbs and kerosene rags to attain their personal or political ends.

THE OLD ORDER

There has been a revolution in our country, but because of its peaceful character, though the foreign ruling power has been eliminated, we have inherited the old social order for which and the administrative machinery through which the alien government worked. We have declared that our revolution will not be complete, unless the old order is changed. Therefore the charge is absolutely false that we are for the maintenance of the present order. But it would not be right to blame the people, if they judge us not by our declarations but by our achievements. They will voluntarily co-operate with the measures of security, if they find that we are honest and sincere in our efforts to build a social and economic order, in which alone they can find fulfilment of their moral personality.

ENLIST THE COMMON MAN

The common man is by nature social and loves peace. Instinctively he knows that peace alone guarantees conditions for the carrying on of pursuits of life for his material and moral satisfaction. Therefore, a progressive government should enlist the common man's love for peace and build such democratic socio-political institutions as the Panchayat and the Co-operative to give him an opportunity for his special talents and use them for his own and the community's benefit. If that is done, the people will of their own accord defend these institutions by their moral force against the forces of violence and disorder. Only when they are disappointed with the efforts of the Government and lose faith in the authority of the State they look to other directions and fall an easy prey to destructive extremism and become unconscious instruments of violence, chaos and disorder.

URGENCY OF REFORMS

There is a significant passage in the White Paper release by the Foreign Department of the U.S.A. on China:

"By the beginning of the 20th century, the combined force of overpopulation and new ideas set in motion that chain of events which can be called a Chinese revolution..... Even a nodding acquaintance with the recent Chinese history reveals that the Kuomintang's fall is mainly due to its failure to enforce land reforms and to feed the people. This also explains why Mao tse Tung emerged as the Agrarian Reformer."

That our Prime Minister is also alive to the urgency of such reforms in our country is well indicated in his recent address at Cawnpore to the members of the Congress Committee of the United Provinces. Referring to the Zamindari Abolition Bill of the U.P. Government, the Prime Minister observed: "If you look at Asia you will find that land has been a great problem in this continent. In China 38 years ago there was a revolution on this issue and the Manchu Dynasty was overthrown. Those who succeeded the Manchu dynasty failed to solve the problem and inevitably faced disaster".

AGRARIAN REFORMS

While the Zamindari Abolition Bills in the provinces are in varying stages of implementation the Agrarian Reforms Committee appointed by Dr. Rajendra Prasad to suggest a scheme of comprehensive reforms to establish justice and improve productive efficiency in our agrarian economy has already submitted its report. According to the directive of the Congress Working Committee, it is being circulated to the Provincial Governments. Agrarian Reforms Committees have also been appointed in many merged States. In some states like P.E.P.S.U. reforms have already been introduced.

While the method adopted by the Communists in the Telengana District, as I have already argued, is not the way of achieving justice for the tillers, I do feel that if we delay the elimination of feudal exploitation in the agrarian economy, it would certainly create conditions for insecurity. Besides, the tiller who is the soldier in our war against hunger, can put all his heart in the fight only in a just agrarian order.

PLANNED AUSTERITY

There is another aspect of this question. Due to progress in natural science, the world today is one world. There can hardly be any frontier for insecurity. The rampart of security is to guarantee the condition of liberty for all nations. The under-developed countries of the East are by and by throwing off the yoke of Western Imperialism. But centuries of imperialist exploitation kept the plentiful resources of these countries only potential. They have not today an adequate supply of either capital or technical personnel to develop these resources so quickly as to satisfy the urge for a bare standard of life of the teeming millions.

So far as I can see, every effort should be made to base the economic development of a country on Planned Austerity. External aid should be used as little as possible and such assistance either in capital goods or technical personnel should be arranged on governmental level without any obligation to or any design of any political ideology.

The people who gathered in Brettonwoods, had certainly the vision of a World Order with institutions to guarantee the distribution of surplus raw materials, capital goods and technical personnel for the use of under-developed countries. National security and international security for that matter, can be assured only if developed countries of the world can treat themselves as Trustees of their surplus resources which may be placed at the disposal of countries requiring them. And sooner this Co-operative Commonwealth is established—on the national and international plane, the safer becomes the World for democracy. And a brave new world pledged to freedom from want, alone shall have no fear of freedom.

GREATER BOMBAY RATIONING

(Continued from Page 4)

an arrangement between the federation of grain dealers in Bombay and the ration shops, the profit of one ration shop has to be shared with five other dealers, who, on account of the rationinig arrangements, were put out of business by Government selecting only a few shops to run rationing.

CO.OPERATIVES

The co-operative shops and communal stores are said to come next, and their profits are said to range between Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 per month. One big co-operative society, which has registered 14,200 units, is said to be making a net profit of Rs. 300 a month.

The factory shops are not supposed to be working for profit. Government grain shops are understood to be making no profit at all. Many of them are said to be working at a loss.

GOVERNMENT SHOPS

A year or two ago, there were a greater number of Government grain shops than 120, but Government were for a time following a policy of handing over their shops to co-operative societies. But recently Government have stopped this process as they feel that a few Government grain shops are necessary, partly to serve sparsely populated areas where no shops can work at a profit, and partly to set a tone to the other shops in the matter of service. It is also felt by Government that when commodities like gram, tur dal, gul, and other essential commodities become dear, Government ca modities become dear, Government can sell them through Government shops and bring down their prices.

INQUIRY INTO SUGARCANE CULTIVATION

Technical Committee Issues Questionnaire

NEW DELHI, Sept. 4, (PTI): The Technical Sugarcane Committee set up by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, has issued a questionnaire to cane growers and others interested in sugarcane cultivation eliciting information regarding cost of production and other allied questions.

The first part of the questionnaire which is in two parts, is addressed to growers in particular and seeks information about the area cultivated, method of disposal of cane, cost of cultivation, capital expenses and finally suggestions for reduction in the cost of production.

The other part, directed primarily to workers in research and development, seeks data on the progress of research in various provinces and states, the number of organisations undertaking such research, the optimum quantity of nitrogen that should be applied to increase production, water requirements, methods of estimating the area and yield of suggarcane and the pests and diseases which damage the crop.

PERSONAL INVESTIGATION

The Committee which was set up in June last under the chairmanship of Mr. T. Vijayaraghavacharya has already visted Madras and Nellikuppam and has examined a number of witnesses.

To expedite the work, it has been decided that the members of the Committee should undertake investigations individually, in particular areas, so that the work could be carried on simultaneously in all parts of the country.

Their reports will be considered by the main Committee before making final recommendations. In accordance with this decision, enquiries, it is understood, will be made in the following order:

1. U.P.— By Dr. S. C., Director, Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur;

2. Bihar and West Bengal— By Mr. B. N. Sarkar, Commissioner for Agriculture, Baroda State;

3. Madras and Bombay— By Mr. H. L. Dutt, Officer-in-Charge, Central Sugar-cane Breeding Station, Coimbatore.

4. East Punjab— By Mr. N. M. Bhargava, Secretary of the Committee.

INDO-POLISH TRADE AGREEMENT RATIFIED

NEW DELHI, Sept. 4 (P.T.I.): The Indo-Polish Trade Agreement signed in New Delhi on April 22, 1949 has been ratified by both the Governments, the Commerce Ministry announced here today.

The Agreement will remain in force for one year from July 1, 1949 and can be extended to such successive periods as may be mutually agreed upon by both the Governments before the expiry of the agreement.

Under the agreement, India will receive from Poland, among other goods, cement, newsprint, textile machinery, machine tools, lithophone, steel constructions (bridges etc.), cast iron pressure pipes, fittings, soil pipes, fittings, cables, electrical implements and motors, raw film and optical instruments.

India will in return export to Poland raw jute, raw cotton, shellac, mica, myrobalan extracts, raw cow hides, ground nut and oil, black pepper, tea and coir fibre and yarn.

The yearly quantity of the items, the Agreement provides, can be altered or fresh items be added by mutual agreement between the two Governments.

An Article in the Agreement provides that the right of nationals or firms of either country entering into business transactions in respect of goods and commodities not forming part of this agreement subject to and in conformity with the laws and regulations of either contracting party for the time being in force, shall not be prepudiced.

ECONIFORM ACTIVITIES

Integration Of Plans

PRAGUE—Although no meetings of the Eastern Economic Council or "Econiform" have been officially reported since its formation in Moscow last January, evidence is already accumulating that the organisation is showing results.

The Econiform has followed the example of its political parent the Cominform (Communist Information Bureau) by avoiding publicity.

But among positive results apparent in Prague, Poland and Czechoslovakia have considerably extended the activities of their standing committee for co-operation, and Rumanian and Hungarian specialist delegations have appeared here.

Although there is no official news, there are reports, apparently well founded, that a major financial agreement among members has resulted in a general debt settlement. This, it is believed, proved costly for Czechoslovakia.

By the end of July, Western diplomatic in Prague were assessing the evidence to support a theory that two main trends were developing.

1. A "rouble area" was being formed as the communists tightened their economies against the depression their ideological and economic experts predict for the West.

2. Preliminary steps were being taken to integrate the planning systems of all the countries in the Econiform: Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Albania (with Yugoslavia ostentatiously excluded).

Western economic experts in Prague also saw two trends which might turn out to be important in economic rivalry between East and West.

The Econiform countries were, it was believed, working hard to bring Finland, Austria, and Italy—all just outside their political sphere of influence—inside their economic orbit.

Some of the pointers were:

Commercial travellers from Warsaw reported in Prague that during July the Poles were giving a worm welcome to visiting Italian trade and engineering experts, whose presence was believed to be connected with a project to have Fiat motor-cars built in Poland.

(It was at the same time reported from Italy that, Marshall Aid dollars were to be made available to assist Fiat in expanding plant).

Finland was included in a 100-million rouble for party agreement for circulating trade through Helsinki, Moscow, Prague and Warsaw.

It was understood in Prague from diplomatic sources that efforts were being made to break down barriers to trade between Czechoslovakia and Italy—at present operating about solely on a "compensation" basis, apart from private and secret trading which foreign diplomats here believe enables Eastern European countries to buy equipment and machinery sent to Europe through Marshall Aid Allocation.

Austria and Czechoslovakia are slowly increasing trade across the Danube. Austrian sources reported a major project to carry Austrian hydro-electricity through Czechoslovakia to serve Polish industry.

Inside the Econiform system, Western diplomats in Prague believe that the way for closer and quicker economic co-operation and trade exchanges has been cleared by a wholesale cancellation of debts; mainly debts which before communism arose from the flow of private investment capital between the Eastern European countries.

Reports here said that these had all been wiped out, at considerable cost to Czechoslovakia particularly.

Starting from Sheep...
...right away to the finished products that roll from the looms of their mills, RAYKAY Woollen fabrics are designed not only to look well, but also to wear well. They outlast all others, for they have a great reputation to uphold.
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M.P. 2215

Dr. Roy Dismisses All Allegations

SAYS HE CAN PROVE HIS BONAFIDES TO NEHRU

BOMBAY, Sunday.

DR. B. C. ROY, West Bengal Premier, told a press conference on Saturday that he was absolutely certain that he would succeed in convincing Pandit Nehru of his Ministry's bonafides. He dismissed all the allegations made against his Ministry and said they were not based on facts.

Dr. Roy said: "I and the members of my Ministry deny that these allegations are based on facts. I will have an opportunity of placing my point of view before the Prime Minister of India and I am absolutely certain that I will be able to convince him that the action that I and my Ministers have taken in connection with these items has been not only bonafide, but inspired with the purpose of bringing about a better state of affairs in West Bengal."

SALT

Taking one of the allegations, namely the question of salt "as an example of how things happen and about which uninformed criticism is levelled", Dr. Roy said: "I take this as an instance which will show that those who made the allegations were like lawyers who, having a very bad case to put up, abuse the opponent in order to establish a trumped up charge.

"Soon after I took up the Premiership, I found that on account of the paucity of materials in and difficulty of transport to many parts of the province, particularly Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Malda and Dinajpore areas, they were suffering badly from want of the ordinary necessities of life and, therefore, we decided upon asking every District Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner of these districts to inform Calcutta every week about the needs of their districts regarding articles of daily necessity.

WEEKLY MEETINGS

"For the last 18 months we have been holding meetings every Monday at which all the Heads of the different Departments attend and I preside, in order to find out what the needs are in the different areas of the province and how to get over the difficulties mentioned above, particularly the difficulties with regard to the bottlenecks of transport.

"In the beginning of March 1948, I got a message from the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri that the district, particularly the tea gardens, were bitterly complaining of want of salt and asked us whether we could arrange transport of salt to that area.

"I informed the Department of Civil Supplies through its Director of Consumer Goods about it and asked him to take steps as may be necessary."

"A few days after, Mr. Mathur, the Director of Regional Priorities for Railways in Bengal, appointed by the Government of India, came to ask me whether the demand made by a certain Mr. Bose, a contractor, whom I have never seen before or knew, for wagon facilities, to carry the salt to Jalpaiguri, should be acceded to. Mr. Mathur wanted to know whether I had expressed a desire that salt should be sent to Jalpaiguri. It appears, however, that the Central Government, while making investigation into certain allegations against the authorities concerning the Railway Priorities Department in Bengal some months after, enquired into this incident and the police officer investigating it asked whether this incident was correct. I believe that it was incumbent on the Premier of a Province to see that every part of the province gets as much supplies of necessities as possible and it is in that view that determined efforts are made by the Heads of Departments to bring about a better situation, and I am glad to say that upto the time I left India this committee was functioning wonderfully well and meeting the demands of the various districts.

"I take the full responsibility for the first three allegations because I am convinced that I had sufficient reason for taking the steps that I have taken. I am sure these reasons will convince the Prime Minister."

Dr. Roy said that as soon as he had seen the Prime Minister, he would be able to give further information to the public.

ALL QUIET IN BENGAL

Dr. Roy Gratified At Progress

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4 (PTI)—Dr. B. C. Roy, Premier of West Bengal, who returned to Calcutta today after a ten-week tour of European countries, said that he had already been in communication with the Prime Minister of India and hoped to be in Delhi next week to discuss with Pandit Nehru various problems affecting West Bengal.

Dr. Roy, who was addressing a press conference, said that before his departure for Delhi he would make every effort to arrive at an agreed solution with regard to the present position in the Provincial Congress.

He said: I have already put my ideas with regard to things that have happened in the country during my absence, particularly with reference to my Ministry and my Province.

These ideas I gave to the pressmen who interviewed me yesterday in Bombay and I do not think that I can profitably add much to them at this stage unless I am able to get the background of the incidents that had happened in my absence and until I had an opportunityy of discussing the whole matter with my colleagues in the Ministry and with the Prime Minister of India and members of the Congress Working Committee".

The Premier expressed gratification to find that the general situation in the city and in the Province was quieter than what it was when he had left India. He hoped and prayed that with the help and co-operation of all citizens who desired development of the land, there would be a continued period of progress so that the Province might do its own share in the development of India.

Mexican Theatre Struggles Out Of "Death Crisis"

MEXICO CITY: The Mexican theatre is trying, with some success, to break loose from the traditional 19th century Spanish drama which has reigned unchallanged for decades.

The new trend is almost entirely due to the leadership of a Chinese-born Japanese, Seki Sano, who has been working here for the past 10 years, after studying the theatre in Russia and America.

Most dramatic critics are applauding his effort to pull the Mexican Theatre out of what they describe as a "death crisis".

The "Theatre de la Reforma" (Reform Theatre Group) under his direction recently completed a 101-day stretch presenting Tennessee Williams "A Streetcar Named Desire"—a very good run for modern plays in Mexico.

The presentation and success of this Broadway hit surprised most critics and Mexican theatre "regulars" Most connoisseurs had said the somewhat "strongly-worded" dialogue and "broad-minded" theme of the Williams play would prove "too much" for the rather conservative theatre audiences of Mexico.

Seki Sano—respectfully called "professor" by his company—is confident that he has broken the "two-week jinx" that has gripped most theatre groups that have dared to break away from the "traditional" line.

"We have proved that a good play can win audiences from the moving picture crowds", he says.

FOOD FRONT: A WARNING

Grow More, Pleads Pandit Nehru

(Continued from page 1)

move controls because they lead to chances of corruption".

Referring to the argument that the present economic depression had affected the entire population of the country, Pandit Nehru said: "The Kisans and labour constitute a very large majority of our population and they have grown richer. The only class which has suffered the most is the lower middle class and it fully deserved our sympathy. Government, however, can not go on sanctioning increases for them because that means further taxation and burden on the general public."

FOOD PROBLEM

The Prime Minister made an appeal for "grow more food" to all sections of the people. He said:— "In the event of a next war, we would starve if we do not make our country self-sufficient in food. We must not indefinitely depend on other countries for food imports. Such a course would undermine our freedom."

Urging the people to produce more wealth, he said: "Wealth does not mean silver and gold, but what is manufactured in factories and produced from land. Poverty can only be banished by production of wealth and its equitable distribution among the people."

The Prime Minister said:— "Our effort should be to bring down the price of wheat because it affects the prices of other commodities. Wheat production can be improved by New methods of agriculture, not necessarily by tractors and mechanised units."

He said: "Every individual should contribute his share to the food production drive. Less wheat should be eaten and big feastings should be discouraged. The people in cities should either bring their compounds and lawns under cultivation or grow food or vegetable in wooden boxes. Rice should be used sparingly and more of flour of groundnuts and sweet potatoes should be consumed".

Pandit Nehru said: "We must always keep in mind the true picture of the future which we are building on Mahatma Gandhi's ideals and teachings. Some times there are there are factors which tend to divert us from the right path. Thhee are sections of people who create misunderstandings in our mind which again create narrow-mindedness. We have to remain aloof from such elements."

Gandhiji's ideals, he said, not only influenced us but the whole world. "The world will have to follow his ideals and teachings sooner or later if it has to progress", Pandit Nehru said.

ORISSA NEWSLETTER

ORISSA WILL NOT LAG BEHIND

Charges Against High Officials

(From Our Correspondent.)

CUTTACK, (By Mail.)

Developments of a far reaching consequences in the political life of Orissa are very likely to occur following the deliberations of the forthcoming fateful emergent meeting of the Orissa Congress Parliamentary Party convened to be held here on September 6 to consider the conduct of two of its members from Ganjam district viz., Sri Umacharan Patnaik and Sri Madhusudan Mahapatra.

The meeting has been called, it is gathered from the local political circles, following prolonged correspondence which passed between the leader of the party Sri Harekrushna Mahatab (Premier) and the two members on matters of a varied nature for the last few months.

CLIMAX

The climax of the episode was reached when a minute of dissent was submitted by Sri Umacharan Patnaik, member of the Orissa Industries Board, in which he is reported to have made some allegedly serious insinuations against several official and non-official persons holding high positions in the political and industrial life of the province. Strong exception was taken by the Orissa Premier for such allegations made by Sri Patnaik who was asked for an explanation which was it is learnt, duly furnished by the latter.

It may be recalled that Sri Umacharan Patnaik had objected to the grant of State Aid to a proposed Cement factory, to a Textile Mill and to a proposed Jute Mill to the extent of Rs. 40 lakhs, Rs. 30 lakhs and Rs. 35 lakhs respectively.

It may be mentioned here that Sri Umacharan Patnaik and Sri Madhusudan Mahapatra, about whom the Congress Assembly Party proposes to take disciplinary steps if they are found to be in the wrong, are prominent Congressmen. Sri Patnaik who was one of the lawyers from this province in the historic Red Fort trial of the I.N.A. heros besides being a well versed lawyer is a cautious critic of the present Ministry while Sri Mahapatra who was a journalist in Rangoon before the last war is an unusually outspoken member of the Congress party in the Orissa Legislature.

RISING PRICES

Reports from the districts of Ganjam, Balasore and Puri reaching here almost every day go to show that the prices of food stuffs have gone up sky high and people have come to experience great difficulty in securing rice or paddy at controlled prices. This hardship is mainly attributed to the scarcity of rains this year which has evidently prompted the stockists to heard their food grains with a hope to sell at exhorbitant high prices when the food situation became comparatively more acute.

"Although the Government have full sympathy for the Primary school teachers they are not in a position to increase the scales of pay of these teachers" declared the Education Minister Pandit Lingaraj Misra addressing a press conference at the Orissa Secretariat after his return from the Education Ministers' conference at New Delhi. Pt. Misra refering to the educational policy of the Orissa Government said that although the Central Education Advisory Board had recommended that educational concessions for medium of instruction should be provided for any linguistic minority which had forty students in any institution the Orissa Government have granted this concession to several linguistic minorities having only thirty students in the educational institutions without asking for similar facilities for the Rriya students residing in the neighbouring provinces. The provincial Government's desire was to gradually replace the primary education by basic education and for that purpose necessary steps are being taken, he said.

Detection of a case of bribery which resulted in the arest of the Sub-Divisional officer of Sundergarh recently was followed by a raid in the office of the Director of Industries Government of Orissa where some documents of a revealing nature were seized which are dokely to prove cases of corruption in respect of war contract dealings.

Talks On Disintegration Of Vindhya Pradesh

EARLY DECISION LIKELY

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 4 (By Mail)

Considerable significance is being attached in the Vidhya Pradesh and in Mahakosal to the meeting of H.E. Shri Mangaldas Pakvaca, the Governor of C.P. and Berar and Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra, Home Minister, Central Provinces on the one hand and of Shri S. N. Mehta, I.C.S., Chief Minister, the Vndhya Pradesh, on the other with Sardar Ptel, the Deputy Prime Minister of India, at Bombay on August 23 last.

It is believed in informed political circles that the meeting of these important persons with the Home Minister of India at this time when there are thick reports of the prospects of the disintegration of the Vindhya Union and the possibilities of its integration in the neighbouring Central Provinces and the United Provinces, carry much importance and this would help the States Minister to decide the fate of the VVindhpa Pardesh this way or the other in very near future.

The issue before the States Ministry, since April last is, as to whether the Vindhya Pradesh be allowed to remain and function as an independent unit or it should be dis-integrated and merged in as an independent unit or it should be disintegrated and merged in the neighbouring Provinces in the interest of the people who have very bitter and disappointing experience of the three ministries which were formed and dissolved one after the other within the last two years, since the formation of the Vindhpa Union on April 2, 1948.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES

In the meantime, the appointment of the retired and experienced officers of the Central Provinces in the various departments of the Vindhpa Government and the setting up of the administration of the Vindhpa Union on the pattern of the Central Provinces administration has led the people to believe, with confidence, that when the fate of the Vindhya Pradesh will be decided, a major portion o fits territory is bound to come into the lap of the Central Provinces in view of the fact that there is practically little or no difference in the standaord of living, language, culture, education and economy of the people living in the Central Provinces and those in the Vindhya Pradesh.

CORRUPTION

The administration of the Vindhya Pradesh is top-heavy and an expensive one. The employees are not feeling tmeselves secure and, therefore, they do not discharge their duties properly and efficiently. The sword of retrenchment and unemployment hangs upon their heads, like a nightmare and a casual talkw ith these employees reveal that they are simply bidding their time. Corruption, black-marketting, lethargy, bribery and black-mailing are the order of the day in the VVidhya Pardesh and it would, really be a difficult task for an administrator to purge the Vindhya Pradesh of these evils and put the administration on the right tracks.

The report of the prospects of the disintegration of the Vindhya Pradesh on account of its reported inability to stand on its own legs and function as an autonomous Province has unnerved a number of people and set them to search their heart and put their heads together.

MASSES INDIFFERENT

The masses, a majority of which are illiterate, are, in general, totally indifferent on this issue. They do not mind whether the Vindhya Pradesh remains as it is now, or is merged into the neighbouring Provinces. Their only anxiety is that their condition should be improved and they must be allowed to live like human beings.

ZAMINDARS AGAINST

The zamindars, the government employees, the Socialists and the hirelings of the de-powered rulers are opposed to the proposed disintegration of the Vindhya Union. The zamindars, who are in the possession of 52 per cent of the land of the total area of the Union and pay the nominal revenue from 6-1|4 per cent to 25 per cent of their gross income would necer tolerate the abolition of their zamindaris and the end of their authority.

The Congressmen holding offices in the Organisation are reticent to express any opinion on the issue. They are awaiting directives from the High Command in this matter. The individual Congressmen are, however, opposed to the disintegration of the Vindhya Union on the sentimental grounds. They want that the Vindnya Prawesh should allow to remain as an independent and autonomous unit, and instead of disintegrating it, it should be enlarged and made self-sufficient. They demand that the Hindi speaking districts of C. P. should handed over to the Vindhya Union and that the Provinve should be named as the "Vindhya Pradesh". They also demand the restoration of the old areas of the Bundelkhand comprising of the Jhansi, Banda, Hamirpur and Jalon districts to the Vindhya Pradesh..

"Anti-Robeson" March

PEEKSKILL, (NEW YORK), Sept. 4 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Over 1,000 armed and radio equipped police watched 1,500 "Anti-Robeson" ex-Servicemen march grimly but peacefully past a crowd of 15,000 attending a Paul Robeson open air concert here today. Apart from catcalls and heckling, mostly from the ex-Servicemen's side, there was no disorder.

HINDOSTAN NOT TO RUN IN ST. LEGER

Develops Sore Foot During Training Spin

LONDON, Sept. 4 (PTI-Reuter)—Aga Khan's Saint Leger candidate Hindostan developed a sore foot during a training spin today and will not now run in the big race.

In view of the mishap to Hindostan, Johnny Longden, American champion jockey will not now ride for the Aga Khan in the race. He was to have ridden the Aga Khan's second string Dust Devil while Hindostan was to have been ridden by W. Johnstone.

Under the circumstances the Aga Khan feels he must let Johnstone ride Dust Devil.

CRICKET IN SINGAPORE

Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Match Ends In Draw

SINGAPORE, Sept. 4 (PTI)—The two-day cricket match for Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Cup between Indian Association, Singapore, and Singapore Cricket Club ended in a draw today; each side will hold the cup for six months.

Mrs. John Thivy gave away the cup this evening to Singapore Cricket Club who will hold the cup in the first instance.

The match was instituted last year by the Indian Association in memory of Mahatma Gandhi.

The final scores were:

Singapore cricket Club 156 and 69 (for 9 declared).

Indian Association 126 and 54 for 9.

INDIAN LINGIAD TEAM BOUND FOR DENMARK

Exhibitions In Germany And Switzerland Will Follow

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 27.—The Indian Lingiad Team organised by the Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal, Amraoti, C.P. which came here to participate in the Lingiad Festival and the World Congress of Physical Education a month ago has now left for Denmark. The team has a record achievement to its credit in as much as it was called upon to give eight displays of India's art of physical culture in Sweden, under the auspices of the Lingiad Festival, the World Sports Exhibition and the International Youth Camp

The team has left for Denmark as it has been invited to give its performances at Copenhagen, Gerlev, Ollerup and Odense Mr. K. A. Knudsen, Retired Gymnastic Inspector of Denmark has taken the lead in arranging the Indian team's displays in co-operation with several Gymnastic Folk High Schools of these places. It is further learnt that the Magistracy of Odense have sanctioned a grant of 500 crowns towards the Indian Teams expenses of stay and beard in Odense.

Professor Dr. Carl Diem, General Secretary of the 1936 International Olympics held in Berlin has further invited the Indian Team to visit Germany. Its performances have been arranged in the following German towns by Dr. Diem in co-operation with local gymnastic institutions:— Flensburg, Hamburg, Arnsburg. Wiesbaden, Frankfurt, Stutgart & Munich, from 5th to 16th September 1949. It will be remembered here that the Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal, Amraoti had deputed a similar team in 1936 to give the displays of Indian exercises and games at Berlin before the International Congress of Physical education held there on the occassion of the Olympics.

From Germany the Indian Team will visit Switzerland. The Indian Legation of Berne is reported to have arranged its displays in consultation with the Swiss authorities in prominent Swiss towns. The team will reach London in the last week of September and return to India in the first week of October, according to the present programme. It is the first Indian Team which has endeavoured to undertake such a tour of the continent with the object of displaying India's art of physical culture before the European public.

First Win Of Churchill's Horse

In the Upavon Stakes at Salisbury, Mr. Winston Churchill's newly purchased racehorse Colonist II scored his first win to the delight of the spectators who threw hats and racecards in the air in their excitement. The horse was heavily backed and started six to four on. Mr. Churchill, who was on the Riviera at the time recovering from a chill, told journalists who rang him up that "the news has cheered me up no end. I feel a lot better already".

Trial Bouts

While all boxing fans are eagerly awaiting the announcement as to when the Woodcock-Savold fight is to take place —not till December, says Woodcock's doctor—they have plenty to interest them in Jack Solomons' Harringay show on September 6. Here the only two British heavyweights who, in any way, look likely to challenge Woodcock's supremacy, Johnny Williams of Rugby and Jack Gardner of Market Harborough, are being tried out against two continental pugilists.

Williams has the harder task. He has to meet Stephen Olek, the Frenchman who went 15 rounds with Woodcock and who seems a more formidable proposition than Nisse Anderson, Gardner's Swedish opponent.

Thrilling End Of County Championship Fight

MIDDLESEX AND YORKSHIRE SHARE HONOURS

By R. C. H. Carter

Except for the disappointment over the Tests and perhaps, one should add, except for the bowlers, the cricket season now approaching its end has been a more than ordinarily good one. The weather has certainly done its best for the batsmen, though now and again, by the wearing of the turf, wickets have been tricky enough to give the bowlers a chance which they have eagerly taken.

The county championship has, in its last stages, provided quite a number of thrills. By beating Middlesex when it seemed to be well set for championship honours, Surrey for a time opened up the prospect of even three or four countries sharing those honours—a thing that has not happened since 1889 when Surrey, Notts and Lancashire figured in a tripple tie.

Then Middlesex went very near losing to Derbyshire. That it was saved from disaster and brought to a three-wicket victory in that match was due to a manful effort on Denis Compton's part at a highly critical point in the game in scoring 97 not out.

Yorkshire with their last-minute win over Glamorgan share the county championship with Middlesex.

Middlesex's Captaincy Problem

The only problem for Middlesex at present is who is to be its captain next year.

George Mann, having repeated family history by leading Middlesex to victory, has decided to give up the captaincy. Later in the year he is going to South Africa to get married and when he returns he intends to devote more of his time to the family business. This will prevent him playing regularly for Middlesex though he still hopes to play for the county occasionally.

R. W. V. Robins, who might have succeeded Mann in the captaincy, has also business calls which will seemingly prevent him taking on this job. So Middlesex will have to look elsewhere for its leadership in the field.

One name which suggests itself is Bill Edrich, former professional who changed his status on his return from the Australian tour of 1946-47. Edrich is, of course, one of the senior members of the Middlesex team. Then there is Denis Compton, who has been building himself up latterly as the saviour of his side whenever disaster threatens. He proved himself in the Gentlemen versus Players match a first-rate captain.

Three "Doubles"

F. R. Brown, the England and Northamptonshire captain, is now one of a trio who have completed the 1,000 runs and 100 wickets "double" this season. The other two are T. E Bailey (Essex) and R. Jenkins (Worcestershire).

Bailey recently performed the feat of taking all 10 wickets in a Lancashire innings. This 10 wickets feat was also accomplished by J. K. Graveney (Gloucestershire) against Derby early in the year. Others who have done this feat since the war are Hollies (Warwickshire) in 1946 and Sims (Middlesex) last year.

One of the most promising young bowlers is 19-year-old John Warr of Middlesex, who put all his body behind his deliveries in his county's recent match against Derbyshire, taking five wickets for 36 in Drebyshire's second innings.

Bill Edrich has only one more catch to make to score 50 catches safely held this season.

Honour For Aga Khan

The honour of making a speech at the famous Gimcrack dinner in December next has fallen to the Aga Khan owing to Palestine's easy victory over his solitary opponent in the Gimcrack Stakes at York last week.

The French horse Janus II, who had been expected to participate in this race, was withdrawn at the last moment, so we are denied the opportunity of drawing comparisons between the best of English shand French two-year-old colts.

The only French success at York was with Cortejada, a beautiful quality filly who seems certain to be a classic candidate of distinction next year. She may meet the Aga Khan's Diableretta in the coming Cheveley Park Stakes.

St. Leger Prospects

Unknown Quantity justified all the hopes placed in her complete recovery from her Epsom accident by winning the Yorkshire Oaks by two lengths from Vice Versa. Musidora, winner of the 1,000 Guineas and the Epsom Oaks, took part, in this race as also did Pambidian. The handicap Musidora had to carry proved too heavy. Consequently, her defeat on this occasion is not felt by her stable to lessen her chances in the Leger where she can meet Unknown Quantity on level terms.

Pambidian, on the other hand, clearly found the mile-and-a-half too much for her. Vice Versa, second to Unknown Quantity, is not to run in the Leger.

Another Leger candidate, Barnee Park, could do no better than finish third to Karkatao and Brown Rover in the Duke of York Stakes. He was at least nine lengths behind Karkatao at the finish. Yet he is still to run at Doncaster. The two in front of him at York will also be there, Karkatao being one of a triple string from the Beckhampton stable, the others being Royal Forest and Ridge Wood Royal Forest will be Gordon Richard's mount.

The American-owned Lone Eagle has retained his position as the Leger favourite since his win of the Queen Elizabeth State at Ascot. This may be due more to lack of enthusiasm for his likely opponents than to confidence in himself.

People IN THE NEWS

MRS. HATTA

KARACHI, Sept. 4 (U.P.I.): Mrs. Hatta, wife of the Indonesian Prime Minister arrived here by a K.L.M. plane from Batavia on her way to The Hague where the Dutch-Indonesian Round Table Conference is being held.

MR. RAFI AHMED KIDWAI

LUCKNOW, Sept. 4 (U.P.I.): Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Minister for Communications, came here this morning. He is leaving for Delhi on Monday morning by air.

TRADE TALKS WITH AUSTRALIA

Understanding Reached

NEW DELHI, Sept. 4, (PTI): Talks between the Ministry of Commerce of the Government of India and the Australian High Commissioner for an exchange of commodities during the current year between the two countries have been taking place in Delhi, a Commerce Ministry press note stated today

In accordance with the understanding reached during the course of these discussions, Australia is supplying to India butter (530 tons), cheese (800 tons) processed milk lead (3 000 tons) zinc (5000 tons) and capital goods.

India is supplying to Australia jute goods (100,000 tons), cotton textiles, manganese ore (10,000 tons), linseed and linseed oil, castor seed and coal held at Malmahed.

Oil Seeds Out-Turn Better

NEW DELHI, September 4 (P.T.I): Though the area sown has decreased by 2.5 per cent, from the previous year the outturn of linseed during the current year is likely to increase by 19 per cent, according to the final estimates of winter oilseeds for 1948-49 of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture.

The area and yield estimated for the current year of rape and mustard are 4,453,000 acres and 736,000 tons as against 4,615,000 acres and 808,000 tons of last year— a decrease of 3.5 per cent. in acreage and 9.7 per cent. in yield.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CURTAILED

Mysore Journalists' Complaint

BANGALORE, Sept. 4 (P.T.I.): Mr. N. S. Vencoba Rao, editor of "Visvakarnataka", said here today that jouranlists had a great responsibility at this juncture to mould and mobilise public opinion, in interpreting correctly the views and actions of Government and in acting as liaison between Government and the public.

Mr. Vencoba Rao, who was delivering the presidential address at the sixth Mysore State Journalists Conference, said, they thought that the freedom of the press in the State would be assured with the establishment of Responsible Government in Mysore, but it had been a "very sad disappointment" that precensorship order should still remain on the statute book.

HUMILIATING CLAUSE

Mr. Rao said the Government of Mysore had promulgated the Mysore Public Security Maintenance Act which included among its clauses the most "hated and most humiliating clause—pre-censorship." The journal 'Swanthanthorodaya' had been banned by the Government under this order. The papers "Kidi", "Agruti", "Kalachakara" and "Kesari" had been victims of the Mysore Newspaper Act and security had been demanded by the government

Mr. Rao said that during the Satyagraha movement of 1947, Congress leaders condemned this act which was in force at that time. But now it was a matter of regret that these very same leaders who were at the helm of affairs now should reintroduce this order.

The journalists in Mysore, added Mr. Vencoba Rao, had time and again pointed out that the ordinary laws of the land had made ample provisions to deal with offending journalists, and that resort to special powers should be made only during emergencies.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B. 1965

No Suppression Of Opposition

ESCHEW COMMUNALISM: NEHRU'S CALL

ALLAHABAD, September 3.

IT was not the policy of the Government of India to suppress any party or organisation, however, strong or unpleasant its criticism might be, provided it did not indulge in violent and subversive activities, declared Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister, here this evening. Pandit Nehru, who was addressing a meeting of the Allahabad University Students' Union, replied to a demand for dealing drastically with the R. S. S.

The Prime Minister told the gathering of rain-soaked students squatting on the swampy lawns in front of the Muir College that "all talk of Hindu culture and Hindu nation is fantastic. We must eschew the spirit of narrow-mindedness, isolationism and exclusiveness if we have to survive as a free nation".

Pandit Nehru refered to the language question before the country and said, "Obviously it is not fair to impose your linguistic will on the Provinces. The question of language is most vital for the south. It is a tremendous thing when we say that we accept Hindi. You cannot impose culture on others."

The Prime Minister added that no doubt, India had a vast majority of Hindus, but we could not forget the fact that there were also minorities, the Muslims, the Christians, the Parsis and the Jains. If India was understood as a 'Hindu Rashtra' it meant that the minorities were not cent per cent citizens of the country.

"We have declared India as a secular democratic state and to that extent we have to maintain its non-religious character. Every citizen in India should enjoy full liberty as in other free countries."

OUR CULTURE

Speaking on culture, Pandit Nehru said, "Our culture must be deep rooted in the soil of India. Any culture which is hedged by barriers is bound to decay. Culture is something common between the people of a country. True culture is receptive. If not, it becomes stagnant. We have to adjust our outlook and ideas in the context of our changing environments."

The Prime Minister traced the impact of foreign influence on the Indian mind and said that it had been losing its vitality due to the creation of social barriers. The consequences were inevitable. When a nation becomes isolationist and non-creative, it inevitably decays.

For over 150 years we were under British domination, added Pandit Nehru and were affected by their culture. We rebelled against British authority and it was natural that when freedom had been achieved there was a tendency to have changes in language or other matters. But we had to assess how far the talk of Hindu culture was in conformity with our ideals and aspirations.

Referring to the suggestion to re-impose ban on the R.S.S. Pandit Nehru declared: "We have been accused by the Socialists of stifling civil liberties, of the people. The fact is that we have never denied others the opportunity to criticise us, but if their actions involve violent methods and constitute a danger to the safety of the country, Government cannot tolerate such a situation," said Pandit Nehru.

"Ours is a democratic Government," added the Prime Minister, "and it is our duty to give freedom to our opponents to criticise us and freely express their views, but the granting of civil liberties is not a licence for disturbances in the country.

The Prime Minister next dwelt on the urgency of producing more wealth in the country. He said, "Money changing hands is not wealth. In order to increase the country's wealth we must augment all-round production —production of food, factories, etc."

NATIONAL LANGUAGE

Pandit Nehru then referred to the question of India's national language. He said that there had been a lot of discussion on this question and now it had been settled 95 per cent. The main principle have been agreed upon the national language of India would be the language of the common people of India.

Pandit Nehru said that English would gradually go out The national language would take its place But he did not want English to go away from India altogether. It was essential that English would remain the language of India for some time The Indian national language could replace English gradualy in five, ten or fifteen years.

He said that India should not do away with English language. English was being patronised by other countries of the world. To maintain contact with other nations of the world, English was essential.

He further said that English had its advantages and disadvantages also This language had harmed India a lot, but it could be denied that India gained a lot by this language. Through the medium of English, India learnt a lot. About the scientific advancement in other countries, India could use English to its own advantages. It would be wrong for India to do away with English language altogether.

Concluding Pandit Nehru asked the students keep their eyes and ears open. Their minds should be receptive so that they could take something and give back to the world. He exhorted the students to make India culturally great and discard the spirit of narrow nationalism and narrowness of mind.

VISIT TO PSYCHOLOGY BUREAU

Pandit Nehru spent one hour today at the U.P. Bureau of Psychology, a unique institution in India.

The Prime Minister, who was accompanied by Sheikh Abdulla and Mr. Lal Bahadur Sastri, also visited the Pedagogical Institute.

The Bureau of Psychology was established on the recommendation of Narendra Deva Committee on educational reconstruction in 1938. It has a laboratory containing comprehensive and uptodate collection of books and journals on various branches of psychology and is equipped with delicate instruments designed to carry out practical tests.

The Bureau has organised research carries on psycho-analytical treatment and therapy, and is at present doing work on the intelligence tests.

Pandit Nehru arrived in Allahabad in the morning by air, accompanied by Sheikh Abdullah.

After having breakfast at Anand Bhawan, Pandit Nehru went to the Kamala Nehru Hospital to see his daughter, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, who is under treatment there.

After a two-day busy programme at Alahabad, Pandit Nehru will fly to Bombay on the morning of Monday for "important consultations" with the Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Patel. Sheikh Abullah will accompany Pandit Nehru.

RETRENCHMENT IN EAST PUNJAB

Bid To Balance Budget

NEW DELHI, Sept. 4, (P.T.I.). Mr. Bhimsen Sachar, East Punjab Premier, told pressmen informally here today that his government was cutting down expenditure to balance the province's deficit budget.

Retrenchment of staff in various Government departments had begun and "if all goes well despite our limited income and the mountainous task of rehabilitating the refugees, we shall be able to have a 'balanced' budget for the nxet year", he added.

Dozen Lives Lost In Boat Capsize

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 4, (UPI): About a dozen lives are feared to have been lost in a boat accident which occurred near the Sangam on Friday evening.

It is reported that while proceeding from Gaughat towards Jhansi, he boat capsized. The exact number of casualties is not available.

INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGE

Mr. Kali Homi Mody, son of Sir Homi Mody, Governor of U.P. was married to Nirva Gretchen Scheider on Sunday morning at his residence.

Congress Has Not Outlived Its Utility, Says Nehru

"NO OTHER PARTY CAN REPLACE IT IN THESE DIFFICULT TIMES"

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 4 (U.P.I.).

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, India's Prime Minister, addressing the local Congress workers at Swaraj Bhawan this morning, repudiated the view held by some people that the Congress had outlived its utility. This, he said, was not a correct assessment of the situation. "The country needs the Congress. There is no other party which can replace the Congress in these difficult times", he emphasised.

It might be, he said, that the Congress had developed some defects but that did not take away the importance of this national organisation.

During the last 30 years, occasions came when the Congress was engaged in civil disobedience campaign, when some people thought and there was inspired propaganda that the Congress was dead. But the Congress emerged more powerful than what it was before.

He was sure that the Congress would be as strong and as powerful as it was before and serve the country for many more years.

Pandit Nehru advised Congressmen to devote more time to real and constructive work instead of wasting their emergies in party squabbles. He said that Congressmen should follow the Gandhian method of work. Gandhiji had taught them that the right to serve remained untouched whether they held any office or not.

HELP GROW MORE FOOD

Pandit Nehru further said that at present the tendency seemed to be to seek office and seats in various elective bodies. This was not correct. The immediate need was to help the Government and the country in the "Grow More Food" campaign. The country, he said, needed more food and the entire economy of the land was linked up with this great problem. Congressmen could help villagers in telling them to use the right type of seeds and better methods of cultivation which would increase the yield.

Pandit Nehru is also reported to have commended the Gram Panchayat experiment of the Provincial Government, which, he said, was a great task, and was bound to revolutionise the rural areas. Congressmen, whether holding office or not could help and guide in the proper working of the Gram Panchayat.

Concluding, Pandit Nehru referred to the Zamindari Abolition Bill of the U.P Government and said that it was a task of Congressmen to explain the implications of the Bill to the villagers.

About 400 Congress workers heard Pandit Nehru who spoke for about one and a half hours.

Two Killed In Car Accident

DHANBAD Sept. 4, (PTI): Two persons were killed and eight others injured when a motor truck carrying labourers met with a serious accident near Barwa on the Grant Trunk Road

Another case of motor accident is reported from Chas on the Dhanbad-Parulia Road in which four persons sustained injuries. The injured persons included Miss Eisley, daughter of Dr. Col. Eisley and Gen. Mahabir Rana, both of Cooch Berar.

Debate On Germany Postponed

Council Of Europe

STRASSBOURG, Sept. 4 (PTI-Reuter)—Public debate on the admission of Germany to the Council of Europe has been postponed, certainly for this session and probably until well into next year, it was learned authoritatively today.

Five days notice to the Committee of Ministers is necessary to bring a new item on the agenda, and the Assembly hopes to close its first session on Thursday of this week.

Mr. Churchill's alternative proposal, for a special session of the Assembly in December or January is not believed to have found much favour and it is doubted whether anything will come of it.

French representatives have made no secret of their intention to press for the admission of the Saar territory as a separate member state, as a condition for the admission of Germany. As Autria also has a claim to membership, it seems likely that the three candidatures will come up together.

President Paul Henri Spaak has used all his resources of tact and ingenuity in this session to avoid serious cleavages of opinion, and observers here maintain that he has succeeded.

A majority of the Assembly is believed to favour the proposal to provide symbolic vacant seats for the East European countries and Franco Spain. (The official formula is "European nations which cannot at present be represented here".) This suggestion, supported by Mr. Churchill, was put to the political Committee, which has since handed it on to the Rules Committee, after recording by 13 votes to seven that it "favoured considering the matter."

ENGLISH TO STAY IN INDONESIA

Compulsory Subject

JOGJAKARTA, Sept. 4, (PTI-Reuter): President Soekarno of the Indonesian Republic said here today that English has been made a compulsory subject in all primary schools of the republic.

"We realise English is a world language", the President who was speaking in an interview in his palace, said, adding, "Indonesia is hungry for books from England and Australia."

CONGRESS SUCCESS IN TAMILNAD

Wins 372 Of 548 Seats In District Board Elections

MADRAS, Sept. 4 (PTI).

THE Congress has won 372 of a total of 548 seats in the Tamilnad District Board elections and has an absolute majority in nine of the 11 Districts including the Nilgiris, according to latest reports received at the Party's headquarters here. So far no one of the few Communists contesting has been elected.

Independent came next with 130 seats and have a majority only in Trichinopoly, where they won 27 seats to the Congress' 22.

The Socialist Party, which set up candidates in certain districts, secured only 11 seats.

Fourteen Socialists forfeited their deposits in the three districts of Ramnad, Madura and Tinnevelly.

The Dravidian Federation, former Justice Party, and the Muslim League did not participate in the elections but permitted individual members to contest as independents.

The Congress had the largest measure of success in the district of Ramnad, Madura and Tinnevelly of a total of 52 seats in each of these districts, the Congress secured 48 in Tinnevelly and 46 each in the other two districts, the remaining seats going to independents.

Coimbatore, Salem, Tanjore, North Arcot, Chingleput and the Nilgiris are the other six districts where the Congress has secured absolute majority.

In South Arcot, Congress obtained 23 seats and a communal party called Vannikula Kshatrias, a sub-section of Hindus, got 21, the remaining seats going to independents. But Congress circles said they were confident of securing easily a working majority in the District "as a number of members of the communal party are pro-Congress".

TRICHINOPOLY REVERSE

Only in Trichinopoly, the Congress suffered an unexpected reverse and this, according to a prominent Congress leader, was due to "dissentions" among the Congressmen there. "It is evident from reports that Congressmen did not pull together at the elections in the District", remarked the Tamilnad Congress President, Mr Kamaraj Nadar.

Elections to four seats in Tanjore, South Arcot and two other places had to be postponed due to deaths of contesting candidates.

The newly constituted district boards of Tamilnad are expected to commence functioning in the last week of this month while those in Andhra, Kerala and Karnataka for which elections are scheduled to take place in the coming weeks, will begin functioning early in October.

TITO NOT YET EXPELLED

World Federation Of Democratic Youth

BUDAPEST, Sept. 4, (PTI-Reuter) When the scond Congress of the World Federation of Democratic Youth was continued here today, it was learnt that there had, so far been no formal suggestion for the expulsion of the official Yugoslav organisation, as was reported yesterday.

It was emphasised that speakers have only called on the Congress publicly to condemn Tito and the leaders of the Yugoslav organisation who have supported him.

Indo-Finnish Trade Agreement Ratified

NEW DELHI, Sept. 4.—Instruments of ratification were exchanged in Paris on September 2, between His Excellency Mr. Raghavan Pillai, India's Commissioner-General for Economic and Commercial Affairs in Europe, and His Excellency Dr. Oha Johan Helo, Minister of Finland in France, in connection with the Trade Agreement between India and Finland which was signed in New Delhi on May 9, 1949 by Mr. C. O. Desai, Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce, and Mr. Eric Ahlqvist, representing the Government of Finland.

FOOD AND SHELTER FIRST

Rajkumari's Hopes And Fears

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4, (PTI): India's Health Minister, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, expressed confidence today that India's food crisis would be solved in the near future.

Speaking at a luncheon given her by the Indian Institute for Medical Research, Calcutta, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur said that no development plan could be successfully executed unless the people were given adequate food and shelter.

She declared: "However much we may want to promote nation building activities and talk about giving education and other facilities to our people, we will not be able to achieve anything with a population afflicted with malnutrition.

MORE RESEARCH

Life was hard today, she said and in spite of all the difficulties, financial and otherwise, the work the Indian Institute for Medical Research was doing "is really very great".

She hoped the Institute would receive encouragement, not only from the Government but from all those, who were interested in research.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur emphasised the need for continuous research in various directions and particularly in the field of medicine. She said that not only men but women also should be attracted towards the field of research in greater number Her only regret, she said, was that the Government were not being able to give the research workers as much help as would ensure them freedom from anxiety.

Welcoming Rajkumari Amrit Kaur and the delegates to the National Nutrition Association of India, Dr. J. C. Ray, Director of the Institute, said that the problem of health and food had assumed a preponderating significance over other matters, that were hitherto regarded as far more important.

MIXED GRILL

By Grumbler

THE Tamils are on the war path. Why not? This is the age of the atom bomb; it is the age of the big fist. It is a law of current politics that nothing succeeds like excess. You have got to be pugnacious and you have got to walk at the extreme ends of the road. The Middle of the road is dangerous.

Says a statement issued by ten Tamil speaking members of the Constituent Assembly, headed by Ex-Premier, C. P. Ramaswami Reddiar: "Let not the silence of the Tamils be misunderstood; we will never yield an inch of Madras city."

The statement then goes on to flog those foolish Andhras, who want a share of Madras. Madras cannot be "torn off" from Tamilnad.

Certainly, nobody has a desire to 'tear off' Madras city from its present moorings — least of all a non-violent man like myself. Let Madras stay where it is. Let the Tamils stay in Madras. The complaint of the rest of India — indeed of a good part of the earth, is that the Tamils wont stay in Madras. They scatter all over. They grow roots everywhere except in Madras. But if they want to change their mind, they are welcome: they are more than welcome. They can stick to Madras. They can paste themselves to that city.

But what is this talk of "yielding an inch" to the Andhras or to anybody? The Tamils, unfortunately, are not the only ones to talk in these terms. Bihar does not want to yield an inch of what she has already got to Bengal. Mysore will not yield an inch to the projected Karnataka province. Maharashtra will not yield an inch of Bombay to the hated Gujeratis.

Now to whom do Bombay and Madras belong? To whom are they to be yielded? Are not all these but parts of India? And to talk of one linguistic group 'yielding' territory that does not 'belong' to it, to another linguistic group, is nothing more than an expression of linguistic Imperialism.

And what can one expect, when the Hindustani-speaking people are sticking to their language to the last numerals? To throw away international numerals, as a result of blind anti-British prejudice is like throwing the baby away with the bath

Grenade Thrown In Malaya

SINGAPORE, Sept 4. (PTI-Reuter): One Chinese was killed and seven wounded last night when a hand grenade was thrown into an amusement park at Taiping in Perak, northwest Lamalya. The culprit escaped.

U.N.E.S.C.O. HAS ACHIEVED ITS OBJECTIVE

A Progress Report For The Year

PARIS, Sept. 5 (PTI-Reuter).

THE United Nations educational, scientific and cultural organisation (UNESCO) is well on the way to achieving its long-term objective of "providing a directing centre which can effectively co-operate in the service of international peace and well-being", its annual report stated today.

It was hoped that men of education, science and culture would effectively help in this object.

The report issued by the new Director-General, Dr. James Torres Bodet, of Mexico, said the organisation had "made considerable progress and indeed achieved noteworthy results" in the fields of reconstruction, education, natural sciences, social sciences, cultural activities and international student exchanges"

PROGRESS

Several pages were occupied by the list of projects that Dr Torres Bodet instanced as having made noteworthy progress Among them were: the provision of urgent relief for Greek refugee children and educational assistance for Middle East refugees; help to the Philippines and Siam in improving their school systems;

Reports on educational experiments, including a procedure for revising school text books with a view to promoting international understanding, and help for recreating international bodies for co-ordinating world medical and biological research; and planning of an international institute of the arid zones to help close the widening gap between population and available resources.

JAP ECONOMIST ENDS HIS LIFE

Financial Trouble

TOKYO, Sept. 4. (PTI-Reuter). Shoji Higrsniura, member of the Japanese Upper House and leading agricultural economist, hanged himself at his home in a Tokyo suburb on Friday. Japanese newspaper reports attributed his spicide to nervous prostration brought on by financial difficulties.

Tariff Board For Pakistan

KARACHI, Sept 4 (UPI)—The Government of Pakistan is likely to appoint a Tariff Board in the near future to advice the Government on tariff questions and to consider the steps which may be taken for affording adequate protection to the local industries, it is learnt.

Dr. B. C. Roy Back In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4, (PTI): Dr. B C. Roy, Premier of West Bengal, arrived in Calcutta today by air from Bombay. He was accompanied by Mr P. C. Sen, Civil Supplies Minister, who had flown to Bombay to receive him.

Dr. Roy was met at the airport by ministers of the West Bengal Government and other high officials and representatives of the Congress and allied organisations. He was garlanded by the Acting Premier, Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker, and by representatives of various non-official organisations.

A guard of honour was presented to him by the West Bengal National Volunteer Corps.

Nehru At School Boys' Rally

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 4, (PTI): Pandit Nehru, the Prime Minister of India took the salute at a rally of boys of the municipal schools here this morning. Earlier, at Anand Bhawan, he was presented with a plough of the latest design by students of the agricultural Naini Institute.

Discrimination In Permit Allotment Criticised

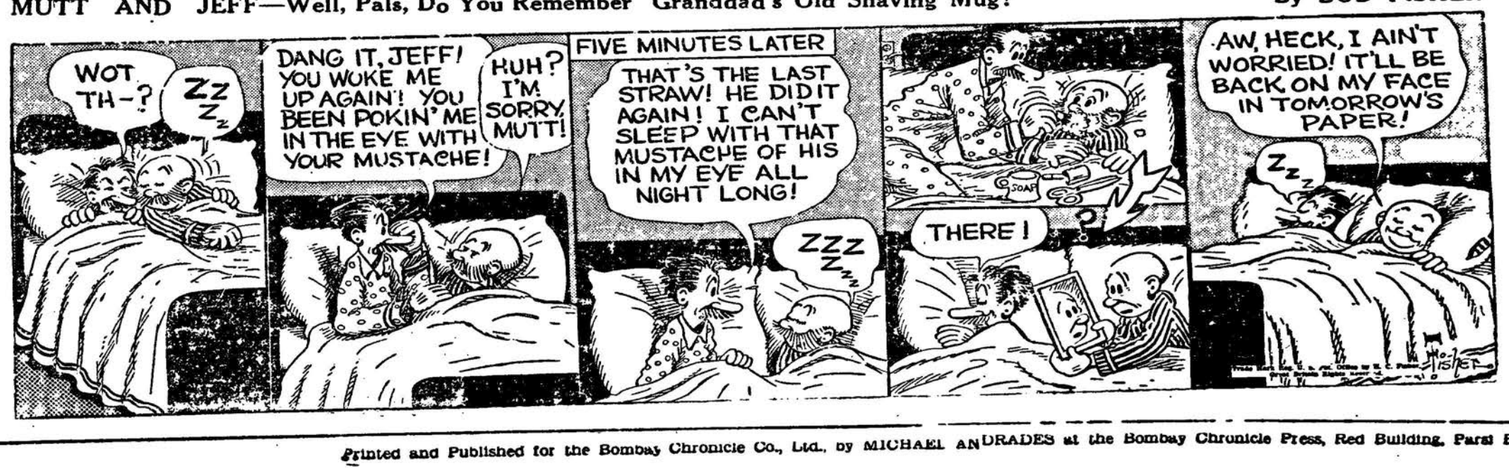
(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, September 4. As the Pujah days are approaching there is considerable demand of cloth from up countries. Special permit of 200 bales has been granted to one dealer of Bombay.

The local dealers are showing great concern against such policy of officers concerned giving priority to one merchant and allotting to him large quantity of cloth.

It is learnt Bombay Government has given purchase permit of about 25,000 bales for the coming months.

MUTT AND JEFF—Well, Pals, Do You Remember Granddad's Old Shaving Mug? By BUD FISHER


WOT TH-?
Zz
DANG IT, JEFF! YOU WOKE ME UP AGAIN! YOU BEEN POKIN' ME IN THE EYE WITH YOUR MUSTACHE!
HUH? I'M SORRY, MUTT!
FIVE MINUTES LATER
THAT'S THE LAST STRAW! HE DIDIT AGAIN! I CAN'T SLEEP WITH THAT MUSTACHE OF HIS IN MY EYE ALL NIGHT LONG!
ZZZ
SOAP
THERE!
AW, HECK, I AIN'T WORRIED! IT'LL BE BACK ON MY FACE IN TOMORROW'S PAPER!
Zz

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort Bombay. Edited by S. NATARAJAN.